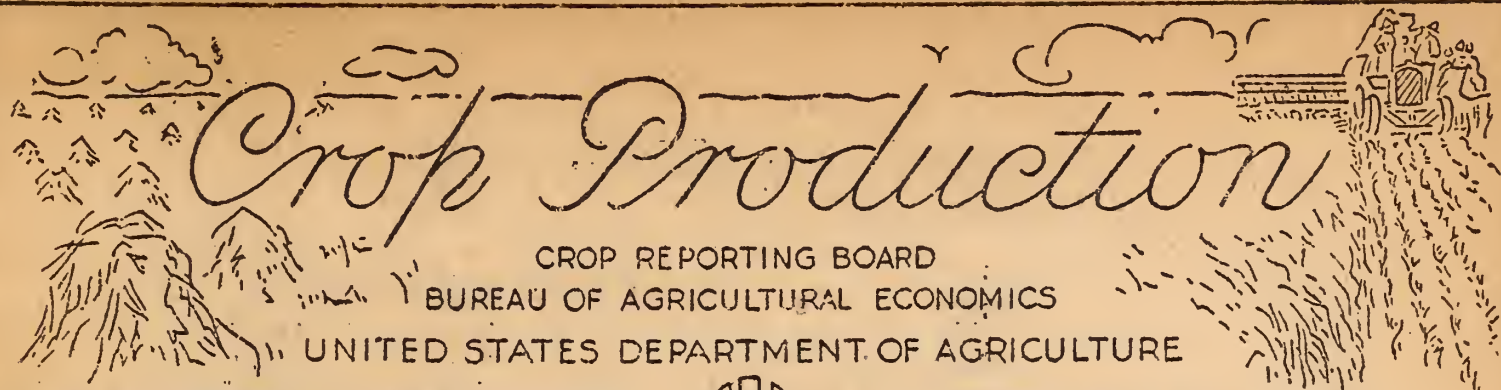


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AUGUST 1, 1950

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	Indic.	Average	Indicated			
	1939-48	1949 : Aug. 1, 1950	1939-48	1949	July 1, 1950	Aug. 1, 1950	Aug. 1, 1950
Corn, all.....bu.	32.9	38.9	38.1	2,900,932	3,377,790	3,175,602	3,167,607
Wheat, all..... "	17.0	14.9	16.5	1,031,312	1,146,463	956,586	996,490
Winter..... "	17.5	16.3	17.2	758,821	901,668	720,545	740,537
All spring... "	15.7	11.5	14.7	272,491	244,795	236,041	255,953
Durum..... "	14.8	11.0	13.1	36,753	38,864	30,633	35,518
Other spring "	15.9	11.6	15.0	235,738	205,931	205,408	220,435
Oats..... "	32.8	32.6	34.0	1,274,474	1,322,924	1,394,772	1,456,130
Barley..... "	24.2	24.1	25.4	310,668	238,104	264,726	285,402
Rye..... "	12.0	12.0	12.2	32,155	18,697	21,891	22,509
Buckwheat..... "	17.0	18.6	17.8	7,029	5,184	---	4,807
Flaxseed..... "	9.5	8.9	8.2	34,752	43,664	29,338	30,695
Rice, 100 lb. bag	1/2,094	1/2,203	1/2,255	29,790	40,113	35,201	36,237
Sorghum grain..bu.	16.4	23.1	21.1	108,836	152,630	---	176,428
Cotton.....bale	1/261.3	1/284.0	1/264.9	11,599	16,128	---	10,308
Hay, all.....ton	1.35	1.36	1.39	100,344	99,305	103,498	104,991
Hay, wild..... "	.89	.82	.84	12,064	12,296	12,165	12,543
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.20	2.23	2.21	32,775	38,546	39,376	40,316
Hay, clover and timothy 2/... "	1.36	1.28	1.36	29,864	24,657	28,580	28,656
Hay, lespedeza. "	1.06	1.22	1.11	6,485	8,571	7,657	7,810
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	1/ 932	1/1,164	1/1,065	17,367	21,354	17,186	16,733
Peas, dry field "	1/1,246	1/ 975	1/1,358	5,800	3,267	2,817	2,920
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	18.8	22.4	20.9	164,491	222,305	---	270,701
Peanuts 3/.....lb.	687	804	785	1,950,690	1,375,825	---	1,659,890
Potatoes.....bu.	154.6	211.4	223.0	403,284	401,962	390,431	407,342
Sweetpotatoes.. "	90.8	100.1	101.6	61,786	54,232	57,892	59,322
Tobacco.....lb.	1,073	1,209	1,211	1,777,945	1,970,376	1,932,146	1,932,611
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.7	20.1	22.5	5,915	6,793	7,597	7,597
Sugar beets.... "	12.8	14.8	14.1	9,938	10,197	12,526	13,033
Broccorn..... "	1/ 311	1/ 356	1/ 297	41	44	---	28
Hops.....lb.	1,252	1,340	1,493	45,816	50,730	56,112	57,765
Pasture.....pct.	4/ 80	4/ 83	4/ 88	---	---	---	---

1/ Pounds. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Picked and threshed.
4/ Condition August 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1950
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1949	Indicated	
	1939-48		July 1, 1950	Aug. 1, 1950
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	1/ 109,408	1/ 133,742	119,180	118,227
Peaches....."	1/ 70,090	1/ 74,818	55,512	51,996
Pears....."	1/ 30,295	1/ 36,404	28,488	28,607
Grapes.....ton	1/ 2,777	2,662	2,748	2,554
Cherries (12 States)....."	1/ 179	1/ 250	225	231
Apricots (5 States)....."	1/ 234	1/ 198	203	198
Pecans.....lb.	120,955	128,174	---	106,571

Condition August 1

	Average	1948	1949	1950
	1939-48			
<u>CITRUS FRUITS 2/:</u>				
Oranges and Tangerines..pct.	73	74	69	72
Grapefruit....."	64	60	45	60
Lemons....."	76	77	56	74

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1949	1950	Average	1949	1950
	1939-48			1939-48		
	Million pounds			Millions		
June.....	12,283	12,572	12,485	4,824	4,912	5,168
July.....	11,515	11,559	11,827	4,155	4,328	4,637
Jan. - July Incl.	71,655	75,006	74,618	34,826	36,752	39,126

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1950
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1950
	Average	1949	harvest,	percent of
	1939-48		1950	1949
Corn, all.....	88,007	86,735	83,091	95.8
Wheat, all.....	60,236	76,751	60,513	78.8
Winter.....	42,895	55,453	43,104	77.7
All spring.....	17,340	21,298	17,409	81.7
Durum.....	2,535	3,525	2,706	76.8
Other spring.....	14,805	17,773	14,703	82.7
Oats.....	38,762	40,560	42,765	105.4
Barley.....	12,858	9,879	11,233	113.7
Rye.....	2,674	1,558	1,852	118.9
Buckwheat.....	414	279	270	96.8
Flaxseed.....	3,643	4,880	3,738	76.6
Rice.....	1,428	1,821	1,607	88.2
Sorghum grain.....	6,552	6,612	8,370	126.6
Cotton 1/.....	21,859	27,719	19,032	68.7
Hay, all.....	74,470	72,835	75,686	103.9
Hay, wild.....	13,552	14,918	14,873	99.7
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,896	17,288	18,254	105.6
Hay, clover and timothy 2/...	21,842	19,274	21,098	109.5
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,123	7,010	7,026	100.2
Beans, dry edible.....	1,866	1,852	1,571	84.8
Peas, dry field.....	454	335	215	64.2
Soybeans for beans.....	8,764	9,912	12,937	130.5
Cowpeas 3/.....	2,241	1,177	1,152	97.9
Peanuts 4/.....	2,880	2,332	2,115	90.7
Potatoes.....	2,654	1,901	1,826	96.1
Sweetpotatoes.....	683	542	584	107.8
Tobacco.....	1,650	1,630	1,596	97.9
Sorgo for sirup.....	177	90	97	107.8
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....	301	338	337	99.8
Sugarcane for sirup.....	115	69	59	85.5
Sugar beets.....	773	687	924	134.5
Broomcorn.....	263	248	188	76.0
Hops.....	36	38	39	102.2

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes. 4/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

C. J. McCormick

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1950



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

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* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

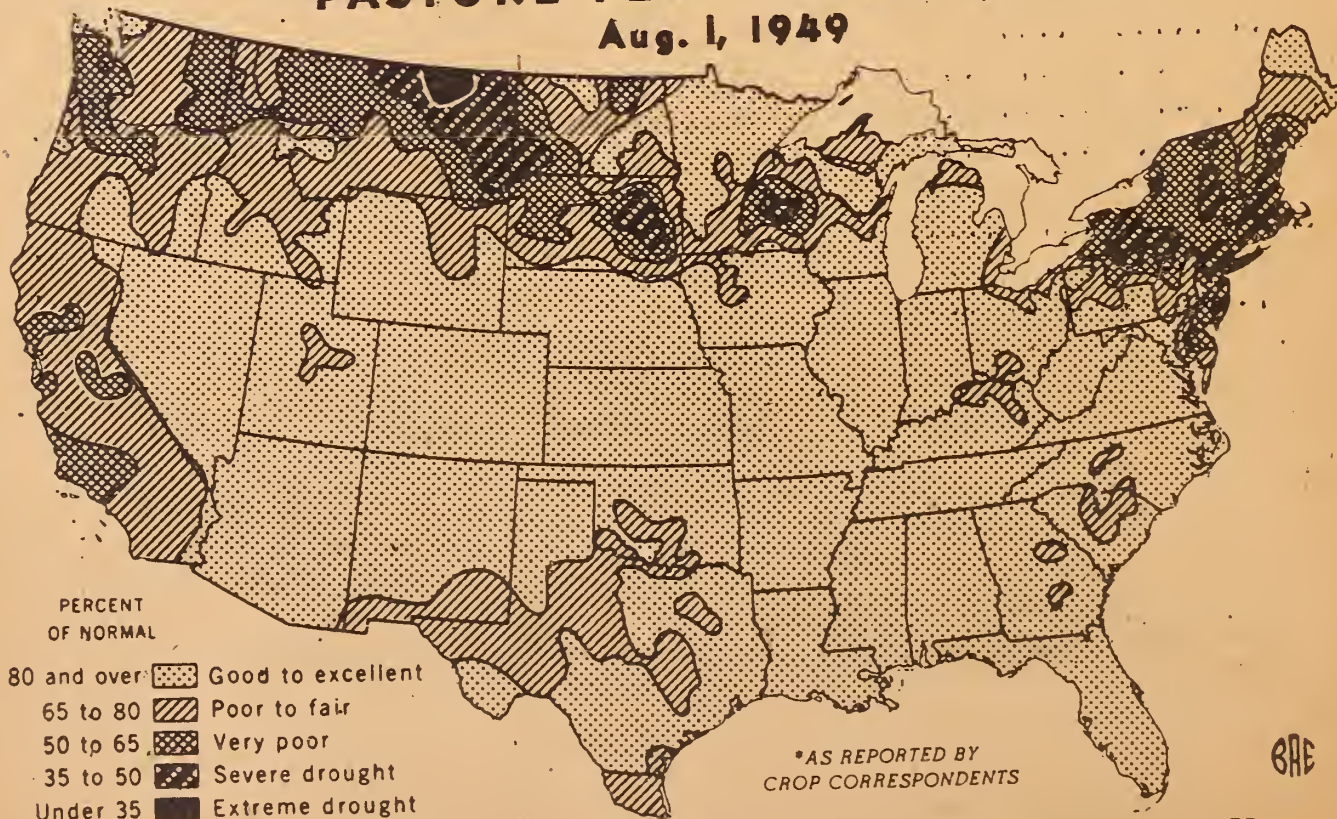
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1949



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

BAE

* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47334

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF AUGUST 1, 1950

Excellent prospects for most crops were maintained by favorable growing weather during July. Cool, rainy weather hampered haying and harvesting, cultivation of row crops and insect control measures, but was beneficial for spring grains, especially in the late-planted areas, and for development of most later-growing crops. Corn prospects were maintained at a high level, despite lack of "corn weather". Soybeans will be a record crop. An aggregate outturn of all crops 24 percent larger than the 1923-32 average is now in prospect in the current forecasts of crops.

Corn production is now estimated at 3,168 million bushels, indicating virtually no change in prospects during July. Average temperatures in the main Corn Belt were lower than usual, tending to retard development of corn plants. Tasselling and silking are considerably later than in either 1948 or 1949, which were nearly ideal corn years, and may be a week or more later than usual, as a whole. Some corn which was planted very late will need at least the usual fall growing season to reach maturity; that is, it will face a hazard of early frost damage. Limited harvesting of corn has begun in Texas. Corn borers pose a serious problem in the main Corn Belt, despite stepped-up control efforts, for rains hampered spraying and washed off insecticides. The ample soil moisture is a favoring factor in current and future development.

Harvesting of winter wheat, from Kansas northward and eastward, was delayed by July rains. While in some areas the delayed maturity improved yields, it also lowered quality of the wheat. Much of the threshed wheat was of relatively high moisture content in East North Central areas. The current estimates of nearly 741 million bushels of winter wheat and 256 million bushels of spring wheat add to over 996 million bushels of all wheat, barely short of the billion mark and about 4 percent more than forecast on July 1. Harvest of spring wheat had started in some areas, but the bulk of the crop in North Dakota was barely headed on August 1 and was vulnerable to damage by heat and pests in August. Rye prospects improved to

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about 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels, most of the increase occurring in South Dakota. Oats and barley also responded to the favorable, cool weather prior to maturity and estimates are up to 1,456 million bushels for oats, 285 million bushels for barley. Rice improved about 3 percent and production is now indicated at 36 million bags (100 lbs.). Cotton is expected to reach about an average yield on the sharply reduced acreage, despite the heavy weevil activity growing out of the rainy weather. The estimate of 10,308,000 bales is less than two-thirds that of 1949. Sorghums have profited from favorable growing conditions and the sorghum grain crop will be second largest of record. Flax prospects were nearly 5 percent better than on July 1. Soybeans on the expanded acreage will be a record crop of 271 million bushels. Potatoes were favored by July weather and registered a 4 percent increase from the July 1 estimate. Tobacco prospects were maintained, despite the wet weather.

Throughout most of July the weather was cooler than usual in most of the country. Few extremes, of either high or low temperatures, were observed during the month. Average temperatures were higher than usual in parts of New England and New York, in part of Florida and a southern Rocky Mountain area, but were below average in the large interior portion of the country, in some sections by as much as 6 degrees. For Kansas and Oklahoma it was the coolest and wettest July of record, with rainfall 3 to 4 times normal. Rainfall was relatively heavy in much of the eastern two-thirds of the country, particularly in most of the Cotton Belt and southern Great Plains. In the central Mississippi Valley precipitation totaled as much as twice normal. Rainfall in central New England and northern New York was critically short and less disturbing soil moisture shortages were felt in a few North Central interior sections and the southern parts of Texas. Some of these situations have been corrected by rainfall in early August.

Farm work was hindered by the frequent July rains in much of the country. Some late corn fields were woody because of difficulty in cultivation, but moisture was ample for both corn and weeds. Harvesting of grains was delayed by rains and harvesting losses increased when binder-cut grain in shocks sprouted. Hay-making was hampered, perhaps more than usual, and some meadows stood until overripe. Some cuttings were lost or damaged in quality because of rains, but yield prospects improved slightly with the favorable moisture condition for later cuttings. The weather tended to favor small grain development in July, while an expected turn to higher temperatures and more sunshine in August, along with ample soil moisture, may be helpful to corn and late-growing crops.

The rather high level of prospective total outturn of crops was maintained during July. The aggregate volume of current estimates for principal crops is equivalent to 124 percent of the 1923-32 base, the same as forecast on July 1. While well below the 132 percent last year and the peak of 138 percent in 1948, this exceeds the index for any prior year, except the 126 percent in 1946. The heavy production of feed grains makes up, as usual, the greater portion of the total. Soybeans and sugarbeets are the only crops expected to reach record size, while sorghum grain will be near-record. Outturns of corn, oats, rice, sugarcane, cherries and hops will be well above average, with hay, potatoes, tobacco and apples exceeding average in smaller degree. Below average crops include cotton, barley, flaxseed, dry beans, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, pears, grapes, apricots and pecans, with dry peas, buckwheat, rye, broomcorn and peaches far below average.

Feed supplies for the 1950-51 season will be nearly as large, both in total and per animal unit, as the record supplies of the 1949-50 season. The number of animal units to be fed is expected to be about the same as last season. To a heavy carryover of feed grains, dominated by the record stocks of corn, will be added the 4th largest corn crop, a very large oats crop, the second-largest outturn of sorghum grain, but a smaller than average barley crop. Hay supplies will be the most liberal of record per hay-consuming animal unit, for while the consumers are decreasing, the carryover of hay is about average and the new crop is 5 million tons above average. The new production will apparently replenish depleted supplies in areas that were dry last year and provide for current needs. August 1 pasture condition was reported equal to that in 1945, which was the highest for the date in 35 years. Excellent grazing was available over most of the country, although only fair in parts of New England, New York, New Jersey, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Pacific Coast States, and relatively poor in Colorado. Range pastures improved markedly in July, leaving poor grazing only in south Texas, parts of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and lower ranges that are seasonally dry. Livestock made more than usual gains and are in good condition, except in the drier sections.

Yields per acre improved during July for most crops, the chief exception being dry beans. Apparently the yield for potatoes only will set a new high mark in 1950, but yields for corn, barley, sorghum grain, rice, soybeans, peanuts, tobacco, sweetpotatoes, sugar beets, dry beans and peas may rank relatively high. Only a few yields fell below average, among these wheat, flaxseed and broomcorn. The relatively high level of yields tends to reflect the use of more fertilizer, insecticides and weed killing chemicals, adoption of improved varieties and more intensive care on reduced acreages. The composite yield, bringing together currently estimated yields, is 140 percent of the 1923-32 average. This is a higher index than in any year prior to 1948, when the record of 151 percent was set.

The total acreage of principal crops for harvest this season is now estimated at about 339½ million acres, the smallest total since 1941. The acreage on which crops were planted or growing is set at nearly 357 million acres, about 12½ million acres less than in 1949, and except for 1946 smallest since 1942. Acreage losses are thus indicated at over 17½ million acres, which is more than in any year since 1939.

Milk production in July, following the seasonal decline at a slower rate than usual, was 2 percent more than in July 1949 and was exceeded only in July of 1945, 1946 and 1947, when more cows were milked. Milk flow per cow was at a record rate for July, reflecting the abundance of pasture feed which reduced the quantity of grain and concentrates required slightly below the record amounts fed a year earlier. The number of milk cows on farms was lowest for the month since 1930. Egg production was 7 percent larger than in July 1949 and 12 percent above average. The rate of lay was highest of record for July and farm flocks numbered 5 percent more layers than a year ago, also more than average. Potential layers on farms August 1 totaled nearly the same as a year ago and average for the date. Prices for eggs and chickens have been rising slowly, but in mid-July still were lower than a year earlier.

The total outturn of deciduous fruits is now estimated at a little over 8 million tons—about 14 percent less than last year and 8 percent below average. This is the shortest deciduous fruit crop since 1945 and is only four-fifths of the record 1946

production. Compared with 1949, apples are reported 12 percent less, peaches 31 percent less, pears 21 percent less, grapes 5 percent less, plums and prunes 22 percent less, and cherries 8 percent less. The near failure of the peach crop in the Southeastern States, combined with a small sweet cherry crop and only a fair crop of summer apples, has resulted in short fresh fruit supplies up to August 1. Supplies should be more nearly adequate from now on, as the peach crop is about average in the areas furnishing August and September market supplies and the apple crop is above average. A citrus crop for 1951 at least as large as in the past season, is indicated by conditions on August 1. Prospects are much better than a year ago in Texas, where recovery from effects of the January 1949 freeze has been very pronounced.

With prospects for summer vegetable crops improving during July, production is now expected to total 4 percent larger than last summer and 7 percent above average. Development is still one to two weeks late in many northern truck areas. Substantially larger quantities of onions, watermelons and cabbage, and more lettuce and several other summer crops than last year are expected. Tonnages of celery, tomatoes and green peas will be sharply smaller. Supplies of early fall cabbage, celery and tomatoes will total slightly larger than last fall. These 3 vegetables account for about one-third of the total fall acreage. Production of all 1950 fresh market vegetables for which estimates are now available and which accounted for 85 percent of the 1949 tonnage, is about 4 percent more than last year and 13 percent more than average.

Aggregate production of 6 major truck crops of the 11 for processing -- snap beans, kraut cabbage, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, winter and spring spinach -- is estimated at 4.4 million tons. This compares with 4.7 million tons last year and the average of 4.6 million tons of these 6 vegetables. Snap bean prospects improved during July, and with harvest active in late areas the crop is expected to be smaller than last year, but nearly one-fifth above average. Processing of green peas was practically finished, with one-eighth more than last year for canning and freezing. About 969,000 tons of sweet corn will be processed, a third less than in 1949, and 10 percent below average. Nearly 2,609,000 tons of tomatoes, more than last year, but less than average, will be processed. Kraut packers have under contract an acreage which is expected to produce a quarter more than last year and a third more than average.

WHEAT: Total production of wheat in 1950 is estimated at 996 million bushels, 40 million bushels more than indicated a month ago. The current estimate of production is 13 percent smaller than the 1,146 million bushels harvested in 1949 and 3 percent smaller than the 10-year average production of 1,031 million bushels. A combination of factors favored material improvement in wheat prospects during July. Most significant were the prevailing below normal temperatures and adequate moisture supplies throughout the northern half of the country where wheat was maturing during July. Even though these climatic conditions generally favor development of rust and smut, conditions prevailing earlier in the season were such that only minor damage has occurred from these diseases. However, in the extreme northern section of the spring wheat area, rust could still cause damage to the crop which is now in the flower or milk stage of development. An improvement in winter wheat crop prospects throughout most of the Northern States from the Lake Michigan area to the west coast more than offset some downward adjustment in crop prospects in an area extending from Ohio eastward and southward. In the latter areas, frequent rains during the month delayed harvest operations, caused lodging and some deterioration in quality of grain

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as of

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harvested. The 1950 yield of all wheat is estimated at 16.5 bushels per acre, compared with 14.9 last year and the 10-year average of 17.0 bushels.

Winter wheat production estimated at 740,537,000 bushels is an increase of 20 million bushels from the July 1 estimate but is the smallest crop produced since 1945. The indicated yield per harvested acre of 17.2 bushels compares with 16.3 bushels per acre in 1949 and the average of 17.5 bushels.

Moderate temperatures prevailing generally throughout July favored the development of excellent quality grain of high test weight and as a result per acre yields reached or exceeded earlier expectations in most States. Above normal June and July rainfall, although coming too late to materially benefit wheat in the Southern Great Plains area, was also an important factor in raising yields well above those in prospect earlier in the season. Frequent rains during July resulted in a serious delay in harvest operations in northcentral Kansas and eastern Nebraska. This has reduced quality and there was some loss in yield and acreage, but northwestern Kansas and western Nebraska harvested a wheat crop with high test weights and yields. As a result, about two-thirds of the increase in the United States estimate from July 1 is credited to Kansas and Nebraska.

Wet weather also delayed harvest in most States east of Michigan and Illinois resulted in damage from grain sprouting in the shock. July was favorable for filling and ripening of winter wheat in the Pacific Coast States and in the area extending westward from Michigan. Winter wheat harvest was well advanced in Minnesota and South Dakota on August 1 and, although later than usual, was making good progress in the Pacific Northwest.

All spring wheat production is estimated at 256 million bushels based on August 1 crop conditions. This represents an increase of 20 million bushels in prospective production during July. Last year all spring wheat production totaled 245 million bushels while production in 1939-48 period averaged 272 million bushels. July conditions were nearly ideal for the development of spring planted wheat and much of the early backwardness of the crop in the Dakotas and Minnesota, which was due to late planting, has been overcome. The estimated yield of all spring wheat of 14.7 bushels per acre compares with the 1949 yield of 11.5 bushels and the average yield of 15.7 bushels.

Other spring wheat made a rapid response to favorable weather conditions during the past month. The 220 million bushel crop indicated by August 1 conditions is 15 million bushels or 7 percent larger than prospects a month earlier. The indicated production of spring planted wheat other than durum is 7 percent larger than the 1949 crop of 206 million bushels but 6 percent smaller than average. The Minnesota crop made a material improvement during the month, especially in the northwestern districts, where planting was unusually late. Harvest in this area is expected to begin in about two weeks. In South Dakota, the crop is making a good fill of grain. Some fields are producing grain that in late June gave little or no promise. Cool weather during July helped to offset the shortage of moisture in Montana and recent heavy rainfall has materially benefited the crop in central and north central portions of this State. Harvest has started in the earlier spring wheat producing areas. Yield per acre for the United States is expected to average 15.0 bushels for the 1950 crop, 3.4 bushels above last year but nearly a bushel below the 10-year average.

Durum wheat production is estimated at 35,518,000 bushels, 9 percent less than the 38,864,000 bushel crop harvested in 1949 and slightly less than the 10-year average production of 36,753,000 bushels. Crop prospects improved 5 million bushels or 16 percent over a month ago. Moderate temperatures prevailing over the durum wheat area during July promoted a slow, even development of the crop. Although the crop was planted abnormally late this spring, growing conditions have been ideal. At the present stage of growth danger from high temperatures is of less concern than a month ago. In South Dakota, durum wheat has filled better than expected earlier. Heads tend to be short and stands thin, but the grain is of good quality. The Minnesota crop developed satisfactorily during July and harvest is expected to be general in about two weeks. In North Dakota, the crop is still 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. Some rust has been reported but is not expected to be a serious factor.

CORN: The Nation's 1950 corn crop is estimated at 3,168 million bushels, practically unchanged from the July 1 estimate of 3,176 million bushels. This compares with 3,378 million bushels last year and the 1939-48 average of 2,900 million bushels. The indicated yield per acre of 38.1 bushels is 0.8 bushel below last year. The average yield is 32.9 bushels per acre.

In the important North Central States prospective production declined about 39 million bushels during July. There is considerable variation in the development of the crop in these States but it is generally at least a week later than usual. Large scale plantings did not get under way as early as last year and cool weather during July retarded progress. A heavy infestation of corn borers is reported. However, delayed plantings and use of control measures may minimize their damage somewhat. Grasshopper control measures and timely rains have been effective in limiting damage from this insect.

In Ohio, yield prospects declined slightly during July but remain favorable. A considerable part of the Ohio crop is reported to be shallow-rooted because of heavy rains. Although cool weather and locally heavy rains retarded the progress of the Indiana crop, yield prospects remain unchanged from July 1. Low temperatures during July retarded the progress of the Illinois crop but present conditions indicate a yield of 53.0 bushels per acre. There is considerable variation in the progress of the Illinois crop with the average height about 5 feet. More than half of the crop has tasseled. The Michigan crop, although somewhat late, made excellent progress during July with stands and color very good. Heavy rains and cool nights retarded the Wisconsin crop with yield prospects declining slightly; the crop is now beginning to tassel. In Minnesota, moisture supplies are favorable but warmer weather is urgently needed. Less than half of the corn has reached the tasseling stage. Yield prospects declined 4.0 bushels per acre in Iowa where development during July was slow because of low temperatures and inadequate rainfall in some areas. The Iowa crop is about 3 weeks later than last year and late corn, particularly in the northern third of the State is more vulnerable than usual to frost. In Missouri, some of the corn, particularly late plantings, was retarded by wet weather and yield prospects are not quite as favorable as a month earlier. Yield prospects improved during July in South Dakota where the color is good and silking is under way in the southeastern counties. In Nebraska, moisture supplies are adequate but warm weather is badly needed; corn has excellent color and the estimated yield is unchanged from

July 1. July rains were beneficial and resulted in corn making rapid growth and development in Kansas where a yield of 31.0 bushels per acre is now indicated.

In the Northeastern States, weather conditions were moderately favorable during July although cool weather and heavy rains in local areas retarded the crop. Yield prospects for this group of States are practically unchanged from a month earlier. A large part of the crop in southeastern and central Pennsylvania has tasseled and some has reached the silking stage.

In the South Atlantic States, the crop made excellent progress during July because of timely rains and generally favorable temperatures. Yield prospects improved in all States of this area except that Georgia and Florida remained unchanged. There have been some reports of light to moderate corn borer and beetle damage in these States.

Yield prospects improved during July in all of the South Central States, except Texas. Harvest is under way in South Texas. Rainfall was generally favorable although excessive rains adversely affected the crop in local areas, particularly in parts of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The crop suffered from dry weather earlier in the season in the Western States, however, yield prospects improved during July in this group of States. Favorable yields are expected on irrigated acreages but only fair yields on non-irrigated acreage. Prospects in Colorado, the leading corn State in the Western group, are for 22.0 bushels per acre, compared with last year's record yield of 25.5 bushels and the average of 18.0 bushels.

OATS: The oat crop is now estimated at 1,456,130,000 bushels. This is 61 million bushels more than indicated last month, 133 million bushels above last year, and 182 million above the average. The August 1 yield per acre for the United States, 34.0 bushels per acre, compares with 32.6 a month earlier. Nineteen States, including most of the important oat producing States in the North Central region, showed higher yields in August than in July. Of the increase in production since July 1, nearly 58 million bushels or about 94 percent is in the North Central region where August 1 prospective yields averaged 1.7 bushels above July 1 estimates. In spite of late planting on most farms, the crop made rapid progress and harvesting, while late, was closer to the usual time than expected earlier.

Improvement in the oat crop during July was widespread because of cool weather and plentiful rainfall. In an area including Kansas and Nebraska, and some States eastward, excessive rains interfered with harvesting and caused some losses of acreage. While the cool, wet weather favored filling and increased the weight of the grain, it delayed harvest and resulted in lodging which made harvest more difficult. Green undergrowth of weeds was a problem in harvesting many of the lodged fields. Rust is widely reported in the North Central States but it came late and is not believed to have done much damage in most States.

In areas outside of the North Central States, July was mostly favorable for the oat crop. On the irrigated lands of some Western States, the crop improved during the month while on the dry land it declined. More variation in production than usual is indicated within States this year.

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BARLEY: Marked improvement in growing conditions throughout most of the important producing West North Central States during July resulted in an increase in the indicated 1950 production. A crop of 285,402,000 bushels of barley is now expected. This is about 8 percent above a month ago and well above last year's 233 million bushel crop, but still 8 percent below average.

The indicated national yield of 25.4 bushels per acre compares with 24.1 bushels last year and the average of 24.2 bushels. Prospects for better yields were reported across the Northern States from Michigan and Wisconsin in the East to Oregon and Washington on the West coast. Elsewhere harvest operations were completed or were well under way by July 1 and yields are now reported about the same as a month ago.

By August 1, harvesting had progressed as far north as Michigan, southern Minnesota, South Dakota, and some of the mountain States. Moderately cool temperatures combined with some badly needed rain aided the crop materially during July. While the crop is maturing later than usual, little damage has been reported from diseases or insects. Grasshopper infestation is feared in North Dakota and the crop suffered some hail injury in central Montana. Most of the important California crop has been harvested, as have the irrigated acreages in the southern mountain States.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 22.5 million bushels. This is about 3 percent greater than the July 1 estimate, due principally to improved conditions in South Dakota. The estimated production is 30 percent more than the 18.7 million bushels harvested in 1949, but 30 percent less than the 10-year average of 32.2 million bushels. The larger production than last year is mostly due to a larger acreage for harvest as grain in about two-thirds of all rye producing States including North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. The acreage in Minnesota, the other principal producing State, is slightly smaller than a year ago. Yield per acre is indicated at 12.2 bushels, only 0.3 bushel above both the 1949 and 10-year average yields, although yields for some individual States, especially the important States of South Dakota and Nebraska, are significantly higher than a year ago. Yields in the other important producing States of Minnesota and North Dakota are indicated to be slightly below those of last year.

Harvesting operations progressed rapidly during July and were about complete in most States by August 1. Excessive moisture delayed harvesting in some local areas and some field damage and sprouting of grain was reported. In Minnesota, harvest has begun in south and west central areas but will be delayed in northern sections. In North Dakota, harvest is general in southern areas, but the crop is not yielding as well as expected earlier due to uneven maturity.

The crop improved during July in Nebraska although yield prospects remained unchanged from a month ago. In South Dakota, yield per acre now indicated at 11.5 bushels, advanced 1.5 bushels during the month.

BUCKWHEAT: The 1950 crop of buckwheat is estimated at 4,807,000 bushels, the first crop of less than 5 million bushels in 84 years of record. The prospective crop is 7 percent less than the 1949 crop of 5,184,000 bushels and 32 percent smaller than the 10-year average production of 7,029,000 bushels.

The acreage for harvest is estimated at 270,000 acres, about 3 percent less than the 279,000 acres harvested last year, and 35 percent below the average of 414,000 acres. Larger acreages for harvest than last year indicated for Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota are more than offset by smaller acreages expected to be harvested in Pennsylvania, New York, and Maine.

Although a little late in some sections, buckwheat has made good growth this season. A considerable portion of the crop has reached the critical blossom stage of development. In New York, moisture supplies have been ample to excessive and the crop has made a good growth. The Minnesota crop has developed slowly due to late planting and continued cool weather. The crop is susceptible to injury should an early frost occur, particularly in the northwestern section of the State. Weather in Michigan has been quite favorable for growth and much of the crop has reached the blossom stage. Yield per acre for all producing States is now estimated at 17.8 bushels, compared with a yield of 18.6 bushels in 1949, and the average of 17.0 bushels.

RICE: A rice crop of 36,237,000 equivalent 100-pound bags is now expected. This is an increase of about one million bags over the July forecast, 10 percent below the 1949 crop of 40,113,000 bags but 22 percent larger than the 10-year average of 29,790,000 bags. The crop will be harvested from 12 percent less acreage than in 1949 but 13 percent more than the 10-year average acreage. The indicated yield per acre of 2,255 pounds is about 50 pounds higher than the 1949 yield and about 160 pounds above average.

For the Southern rice area which includes Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, a crop of about 28.5 million equivalent 100-pound bags is forecast compared with about 30.5 million bags harvested in this area last year. In Arkansas, the crop is in good condition and is making satisfactory growth although some fields are grassy. In Louisiana, the prospective yield of rice increased during the month. Stands are good and very little insect damage has been reported. Ample irrigation water, replenished by sufficient rainfall, should insure very little to no damage from salt water. However, some fields show more than the usual amount of grass due to the rainy season. The crop continues to be somewhat late and no harvest of consequence is expected before the latter half of August. In Texas conditions appear favorable for a good crop of rice. No storm damage had occurred to August 1, and the supply of water for irrigation is sufficient.

In California, conditions have been favorable for rice. The crop has made satisfactory growth although it is about a week or ten days later than last year's unusually early crop. Present prospects point to a yield per acre slightly below the high yield attained last year.

Rice Stocks on Farms: The amount of old rice remaining on farms on August 1 is estimated at 26,000 equivalent 100-pound bags, 12,000 bags less than the small carry-over of 38,000 bags on farms on this date last year.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: A 1950 production of 176,428,000 bushels of sorghum grain is indicated by August 1 conditions. Such a production would be the second highest of record, being exceeded only by the 1944 crop of 185 million bushels. This compares with the 1949 crop of 152,630,000 bushels and the average of 108,836,000 bushels. The increase over last year is attributed to a larger acreage because the indicated yield per acre, 21.1 bushels, is 2 bushels below last year's record yield of 23.1 bushels. The average yield is 16.4 bushels per acre.

The estimated 8,370,000 acres for harvest as grain is 27 and 43 percent, respectively, above last year and the average. Increases over 1949 are indicated in all of the more important producing States, except Colorado and New Mexico.

Spring drought and severe insect injury resulted in heavy abandonment of winter wheat acreages and subsequent diversion to sorghums in the principal producing States. In Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, which usually account for about 85 percent of the Nation's sorghum grain acreage, acreage increases of 21, 30, and 39 percent, respectively, are indicated. In Kansas and Oklahoma, a large part of the acreages now intended for grain would not mature if frost should occur unusually early.

In Kansas, yield prospects are excellent because of the unusually favorable moisture situation during July. However, dry weather this spring and early summer, particularly in the southwestern part of the State, delayed planting and necessitated considerable replanting. In Oklahoma, there is considerable variation in the stage of development, ranging from plants only a few inches in height for some late plantings to the heading stage in the more advanced fields. The crop is now making very good progress except in local areas where floods have seriously retarded it. The Texas crop made rapid progress during the latter part of July. Weather conditions were generally favorable for harvesting the crop in South Texas where favorable yields were realized. Combining is now under way in central counties and early-planted fields are nearing maturity in North Texas. Moisture supplies are ample in the central and northern areas of the State.

FLAXSEED: The total flaxseed crop for 1950 is now expected to reach 30,695,000 bushels. The estimated production is up 4½ percent from a month ago, principally because of improved growing conditions in the Dakotas during July. However, it is well under the 43,664,000 bushel crop of last year and nearly 12 percent below average.

The indicated yield for the Nation is 8.2 bushels per acre, slightly less than in 1949 and 1.3 bushels below the 10-year average. There has been substantial improvement in northern areas of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana where the crop was planted late, but this portion of the crop is still subject to damage if early frosts occur. Stands in southern Minnesota are thin but clean, and are now reaching maturity. By August 1 only about half of the important North Dakota crop had reached the blooming stage. July rainfall and more moderate temperatures helped the crop in South Dakota. With no more than the usual amount of rust and little pasmo, diseases are not expected to be a major factor in final yield.

Good yields have already been harvested in the Imperial Valley of California, where about 85 percent of this State's 1950 crop was grown.

SOYBEANS: A record soybean crop of 270.7 million bushels is forecast from conditions on August 1. This is 48.4 million bushels above the production last year and 47.7 million bushels higher than the previous record crop produced in 1948. This bumper crop is due almost entirely to increased plantings since the indicated yield of 20.9 bushels per acre is 1.5 bushels below the 1949 record yield. The 10-year average yield is 18.8 bushels per acre. This is the third year in succession and the fourth year of record that soybean production has exceeded the 200 million bushel level.

Growing conditions have been satisfactory for soybeans in all producing areas although the condition of the crop is not quite as high as last year when planting and growing conditions were nearly ideal. In the heavy producing North

Central States the crop is making good progress. Above normal rainfall in much of the area has been conducive to a heavy vegetative growth. Indicated yields are below last year in all the major producing North Central States, except Missouri, where the yield is the same as in 1949. Production, however, is at record levels for most States in the area due to the increased acreage. In Illinois, the heaviest producing State, the crop was planted in good time and has developed satisfactorily. About two-fifths of the soybeans in that State were podding by the first of August compared to three-fifths at the same time a year ago. Practically all of the acreage should reach maturity well ahead of frost. The indicated yield of 24 bushels per acre in Illinois is two bushels below last year's record but is almost three bushels per acre above average.

Prospects are good in the North and South Atlantic areas. Prospective yields are above average in all producing States in those areas and above last year in New Jersey, Maryland, and South Carolina. Production of soybeans in the South Central States is up sharply from last year. This is due largely to increased acreage, although higher yields than last year are reported in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Arkansas, the heaviest producer in the area, indicates a yield of 19.5 bushels per acre, one-half bushel less than in 1949. However, production in that State amounts to almost 10 million bushels, 68 percent above the record crop of last year.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,660 million pounds. This is 12 percent below the 1949 crop of 1,876 million pounds. The 10-year average production is 1,951 million pounds. An increase of 11 million pounds over the 1949 crop is indicated for the Virginia-Carolina Area while declines of 150 million pounds and 77 million pounds, respectively, are estimated for the Southeastern and Southwestern Areas.

The national acreage of peanuts for picking and threshing declined 9 percent from 1949 to 2,115,000 acres. An increase of 4 percent above last year's picked and threshed acreage is estimated for the Virginia-Carolina Area, while reductions of 16 percent and 4 percent, respectively, are indicated in the Southeastern and Southwestern Areas.

Cool nights and frequent rains have been unfavorable for the crop in the Virginia-Carolina Area. Wet weather has prevented cultivation and the grassy condition of fields may later prove to be a serious detriment to the crop. Plants on low spots in many fields in this Area have been drowned. Planting was slightly later than usual in the Southeastern Area. Hot, dry weather during May and June permitted good cultivation but limited vine growth, however, timely July rains promoted good plant development and materially improved prospects. Digging of the Spanish crop will start by mid-August, but harvest of runners will not start before September. Excessive rains in the northern portions of the Southwestern Area have prevented cultivation and many fields are grassy. Harvest of the early crop in south Texas is under way. Conditions are favorable and reported yields have been good.

DRY BEANS: The forecast of dry bean production is down slightly from the July 1 indication. The 1950 crop is now estimated at 16,733,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis), compared with 17,186,000 bags forecast a month ago. This indicated production is only 4 percent below the 10-year average but is 22 percent less than the record crop produced last year.

The sharp drop in Michigan prospects more than offset slightly improved conditions in the western bean States. Heavy rains during the latter part of July resulted in a considerable loss in acreage from flooding in the Saginaw

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Valley and Thumb areas of Michigan with heaviest losses around Saginaw and western Tuscola counties. Production in Michigan on August 1 was estimated at 3.7 million bags, a drop of about 700,000 bags from a month earlier.

In the Northwestern producing area conditions continued favorable although yields are generally expected to be less than last year. Some improvement over a month ago was reported in Nebraska while other States of the group indicate no changes from July 1. The Southwestern (Pinto) producing States showed improvement over a month ago but yield prospects are still well below last year. Yields are expected to be very low on the non-irrigated land in New Mexico due to the recent drought, but irrigated beans in that State, and in Colorado, are in excellent condition.

In California Standard and Baby Limas have maintained their high yield prospects of a month ago. Effective insect control and the planting of both Standard and Baby Limas on good producing land, along with excellent weather for growth and setting of beans, are responsible for the high indicated yields.

The yield of 1,330 pounds per acre of beans "other than Limas" in California is above the indication of last month and is higher than both last year and average. Weather conditions have been satisfactory for these beans and generally good yields are anticipated for most varieties. Recent cooler weather has favored setting while hot weather earlier in July promoted needed growth.

DRY PEAS: Production prospects for dry peas improved during July. The crop is estimated at 2,920,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis), an increase of 4 percent over the July 1 forecast. This is still about 11 percent less than the 1949 crop and is the smallest production since 1940. The relatively small crop is due entirely to reduced plantings since the yield per acre is high--1,358 pounds compared with only 975 pounds last year and a 10-year average yield of 1,246 pounds per acre.

The growing season for peas has been favorable although plantings were a little later than usual, especially in the Pacific Northwest. The weather has been generally cool with sufficient rainfall in the Palouse area and ample water for the irrigated acreage in Idaho. Washington maintained the good yield prospects of a month ago while conditions in Idaho improved and a record yield per acre is indicated for that State. Conditions also improved somewhat in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. Other dry pea producing States indicate no change from a month ago.

HOPS: Hop production in Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho is estimated at 57,765,000 pounds--14 percent above last year and 26 percent more than average. This is a record large crop. July weather was favorable and the production estimate was increased in all four States. The combined total is 1.7 million pounds greater than the July 1 estimate.

The Washington crop is estimated at 24.1 million pounds--one-fourth more than last year and nearly a half greater than average. Picking will get under way about mid-August. Peak harvest for early clusters is expected about the end of the month and for late clusters about September 12. Harvest of all varieties

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should be completed by September 25. The Oregon production is placed at 16.5 million pounds--13 percent more than the 1949 crop but 3 percent below average. There has been a downward trend in production in Oregon for several years, whereas the production trend has been sharply upward in Washington. The California crop is placed at 15.3 million pounds--practically the same as the 1949 production but a fourth above average. Conditions are favorable in all districts. Harvesting is expected to start around the middle of August in the Sacramento Valley yards and about the last week of August in the Sonoma and Mendocino County areas. The Idaho crop of 1.8 million pounds is 29 percent above last year and four times average. The acreage has increased sharply in this State the last few years.

TOBACCO: Production prospects for all tobaccos in 1950 were practically unchanged from last month and stood at 1,933 million pounds. This is about 2 percent below last year's crop but 9 percent above the 10-year average.

The production of flue-cured tobacco is placed at 1,146 million pounds, about the same as the estimate of July 1 and compares with 1,115 million pounds produced in 1949. Excessive rains in eastern North Carolina caused some losses. The damage was partially offset by beneficial effects on the better drained late planted fields. The net result was a decline in prospective yield per acre in the type 12 area, while other flue-cured types generally showed moderate increases over a month ago. Sales of type 14 tobacco have passed the peak but are continuing with fair activity. The markets are open in the Border Belt, but sales are not running at capacity levels due in part to some crops being later than usual. Marketing of types 11 and 12 has not begun but barning is general.

Production of burley tobacco is indicated at 500 million pounds, practically the same as was forecast a month ago, but 60 million pounds less than last year's total. July was generally wet. Prospects declined sharply in West Virginia and moderately in Kentucky. Continued wet weather has prevented lowland fields from developing normally and has contributed to rust, wildfire and other diseases, most of which, however, are localized. Marked improvement took place in Virginia and parts of Tennessee.

Production of Maryland tobacco is indicated at 36.8 million pounds compared with 41.0 million pounds in 1949. The Maryland crop is even more variable than usual. Planting was not completed in all cases until after July 1, resulting in fields at all stages of development. While the crop is generally late, it made better than normal progress during July.

Prospective production totals for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos are 63.3 million pounds and 34.2 million pounds, respectively. If realized production of fire-cured tobacco will be down 12 percent while dark air-cured will be down 5 percent from last year.

There was little change from the July 1 estimate in the production outlook for cigar tobaccos. Unfavorable conditions in Wisconsin caused a reduction in binders while improved prospects for shade tobacco in Georgia and Florida brought about a moderate increase in wrappers. The August 1 estimate places the production of fillers at 71.9 million pounds, of binders at 65.7 million pounds, and of wrappers at 14.2 million pounds.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The U. S. commercial apple crop is estimated at 118,227,000 bushels--12 percent less than last year but 8 percent above average. Prospects declined about one million bushels during July. The eastern and western regions expect larger than average crops, but production in the Central States is below average. All regions are below last year except the South Atlantic States, where the Virginias have very good prospects.

Weather in Washington State during July was favorable for development of the bumper apple crop. Production is indicated at 34,224,000 bushels--about a tenth above last year and about a fourth above average. All varieties set a heavy crop of fruit. Delicious is not as heavy as most other varieties. Apples are practically free of insect damage and are very clean. The season is later than usual. The California crop is estimated at 6,384,000 bushels--32 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than average. Harvest of the earliest varieties started by June 1 and is now complete. Gravensteins were moving by mid-July and reached volume in late July. Movement will continue into September. Development of late varieties, especially Newtowns, has been very satisfactory to date. The Oregon crop is placed at 2,890,000 bushels--4 percent above average. Growing conditions were favorable during July and prospects are 4 percent above the July 1 forecast. The Hood River and Jackson county sections of Oregon expect larger crops than last year but other areas are lighter. Apple production will be light in all other Western States because of winter and spring freezes. The Idaho crop is placed at 1,240,000 bushels and Colorado at 963,000 bushels.

In the North Atlantic States, production is estimated at 35,777,000 bushels--a decline of 3 percent since July 1 but still 18 percent above average. Prospects continue favorable in New England and especially in Maine, where the set is heavy and the fruit is unusually clean. Scab is causing some concern in southern New England. The New York crop is now estimated at 17,625,000 bushels--12 percent less than last year but 22 percent above average. Scab is a serious problem this year, especially on McIntosh. Apples are large-sized for this date and McIntosh in the Hudson Valley is beginning to color. Harvest of early summer varieties is under way. In the Hudson Valley, summer and early fall varieties and Baldwins have larger crops than last year, while Spys, Cortlands and Romes are less than last year. McIntosh in the Champlain area will be shorter than last year and Greenings are short in all areas. New Jersey apples at 2,240,000 bushels are a tenth below average. The summer varieties are moving to market. There is considerable scab on Delicious, Stayman and Baldwin as a result of the wet spring and early summer. Pennsylvania prospects declined during July and the crop is now placed at 7,245,000 bushels--1 percent below average. Early varieties are moving to market. Yorks, Black Twigs and Staymans are expected to yield lighter than most other varieties.

In the South Atlantic States, production is estimated at 18,770,000 bushels--29 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. Harvest of the early summer varieties is about completed. Virginia apples sustained considerable hail damage, which caused some outright loss as well as considerable lowering of quality. Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina crops are above last year and average. The Maryland crop is larger than last year but below average.

For the Central States, indications are that production will total 17,426,000 bushels, 39 percent less than last year and 10 percent less than average. The season is about a week later than last year.

The Michigan crop at 6,903,000 bushels is two-fifths less than last year's bumper crop but slightly more than average. Production of late fall and winter varieties tend to be lighter than the summer and early fall apples. Movement of summer varieties is now active and fall apples should start by the latter part of August. Ohio prospects declined during July and production is now indicated at 3,420,000 bushels--37 percent less than last year and 11 percent less than average. Movement of summer apples has been active in southern Ohio since mid-July and harvest will soon be complete. Movement will continue from other areas of the State for the rest of August. Fall varieties should start moving by September 1. The Illinois crop is placed at 2,530,000 bushels--three-fifths of last year and four-fifths of average. In the southern areas, summer varieties are all marketed. Marketing of Wealthys was most active about August 1 and peaked a week later in western counties. Marketing of Jonathans, Grimes and Golden Delicious will be active in early September in southern Illinois and a few days later in other areas. Indiana and Missouri both have crops below average and below last year.

PEACHES: Production for the country is estimated at 52 million bushels--a 3 1/2 million-bushel decline since July 1. Three million bushels of the decline occurred in California clingstones as a result of the industry's elimination program. Total production last year was 74,818,000 bushels. Harvest is about completed in the early southern peach States where the crop was extremely short. Harvest has started in the mid-Atlantic States where the crop is 4 percent below average and in the Midwest, which has an average crop. The North Atlantic region, which will furnish late eastern peaches, has an average crop. California's crop is about average but the crop in other western States is very short.

California clingstones (grown mainly for canning) are now estimated at 19,918,000 bushels, a drop of 3 million bushels from the July 1 estimate. Harvest started about mid-July and peaches are now moving to canneries in volume. Harvest will not be completed until late September. California freestones are placed at 9,501,000 bushels--15 percent less than last year and 14 percent below average. Movement continued in volume all through July and will be active until mid-August, with some freestones available until mid-October. Shipments to other States have been heavy this season and have already exceeded the total of last year. Demand has also been strong for freestones for canning. Because of winter damage in Washington, Colorado has the largest western crop outside of California. Production is estimated at 1,325,000 bushels, compared with 2,109,000 bushels last year and the average of 1,901,000 bushels. Elbertas will start moving about mid-August with the heaviest volume August 21-27. The season is a few days earlier than last year. The bulk of production this year is in the Palisades area. The Delta County area has a near failure.

The Middle Atlantic States (Va., W. Va., Pa., N.J., Del., Md.) have an estimated total of 6,072,000 bushels--23 percent below last year and 4 percent below average. The season is about a week later than usual in this area. Size and quality are indicated good. The Virginia crop at 891,000 bushels, is about three-fifths of average. Georgia Belle and Elberta were ready for harvest in southern Virginia counties by August 5 and should be moving in volume in the northern counties by August 15 to 20. Pennsylvania expects a crop of 2,223,000 bushels and New Jersey 1,632,000 bushels, both above average. Early varieties have been moving from New Jersey since mid-July and Elbertas are expected to start about September 1. Pennsylvania early varieties are moving in volume and later varieties should

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continue to move into September. The New York and New England crops are below last year and below average. Picking of early varieties has started in the Hudson Valley but most of the peach crop in New England and New York will move in September.

The Michigan crop is placed at 4,176,000 bushels--19 percent above last year and 16 percent above average. The season is late. Early varieties will be moving by mid-August and Elbertas will be under way about September 1. The Illinois crop at 1,018,000 bushels is less than half of last year and about two-thirds of average. Elbertas have started moving and should peak about August 12 in Union and Massac counties and about August 19 in the Centralia area. Ohio prospects declined during July and the crop is now estimated at 836,000 bushels--4 percent below average. Missouri peaches are estimated at 950,000 bushels, the same as last year but 29 percent above average.

PEARS: The U.S. crop is estimated at 28,607,000 bushels--21 percent below the 1949 crop and 6 percent below average. The total for the three Pacific Coast States is 23,195,000 bushels--down 21 percent from last year but about average. Bartletts in these States are indicated at 16,863,000 bushels and other varieties at 6,332,000 bushels--down 24 percent and 14 percent, respectively, from last year.

California Bartletts at 10,959,000 bushels are about a fourth below last year's record crop but about a tenth above average. Harvest started about July 1 and Bartletts have moved in volume since mid-July and will continue in volume into the first part of September. Demand has been active for canning as well as for fresh market. Other pears are estimated at 1,417,000 bushels--29 percent below last year but slightly above average. Hardy pears in the early areas were almost mature by August 1 and movement will be active by mid-August.

Washington Bartlett production is estimated at 3,944,000 bushels--about a fourth below last year and about a fourth below average. Growing conditions have been favorable except that some blight damage has occurred. The crop is later than usual. Carlot movement should get under way about August 10. Other pears are indicated at 1,512,000 bushels--18 percent less than last year and 17 percent less than average.

Oregon Bartletts at 1,960,000 bushels are 27 percent under last year's large crop but 5 percent above average. Sizes should average satisfactory. There is considerable frost-marked fruit in the Rogue River Valley but most of it is expected to be utilized. In this Valley, picking should get started about August 11 and be in full swing by mid-August. In the Hood River Valley, picking will probably not get under way until August 23. Other pears are forecast at 3,403,000 bushels, slightly below last year but a fourth above average. There is an excellent crop of Anjous in both the Hood River and Rogue River districts, but Bosc will be short of last year in both of these areas. Picking of Anjous should start about September 1 in the Rogue River area and about September 10 at Hood River.

The important eastern pear States of New York and Michigan are estimated at 1,033,000 bushels and 884,000 bushels, respectively. Both are smaller than last year but above average.

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GRAPES: The 1950 grape crop is estimated at 2,533,600 tons--5 percent below last year and 9 percent below average.

California, with 2,324,000 tons, has the smallest crop since 1942 and is a tenth below average. Production by varietal groups, in tons, this year and last year are as follows: wine 493,000 and 538,000; table 529,000 and 514,000; raisin 1,302,000 and 1,433,000. The excessive heat of late June and early July resulted in considerable damage to California grapes, particularly in the San Joaquin Valley. Muscats were most severely damaged. The August estimate is 6 percent below the July estimate for wine varieties, 7 percent below for table varieties and 10 percent below for raisin varieties.

The Great Lakes States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.) have a large crop of 143,500 tons--a fourth more than last year and nearly a fifth above average. The season has been favorable for grapes in all of these States. Prospects continue favorable in northwest Arkansas, where the crop of 11,300 tons is 5 percent below last year but 22 percent above average. The Washington crop is now placed at 21,100 tons--down a tenth from the July 1 estimate but 29 percent above average. It is one percent larger than the 1949 crop. In Benton and Yakima Counties growers report that the season has been poor for the development of Concord grapes. There has been some loss of tonnage because of weed-killing sprays used on other crops. Prospects are very favorable in Mason County, the most important grape producing area in western Washington.

CITRUS: Reported orange condition on August 1 averaged 72 percent compared with 69 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average of 73 percent for August 1. Grapefruit condition for all citrus States averaged 60 percent compared with 45 percent a year ago and the average of 64 percent. New crop California lemons were reported at 74 percent compared with 56 percent a year ago and the average of 76 percent.

All 1949-50 citrus have been harvested except the California crops of Valencia oranges, summer grapefruit and lemons.

Florida conditions continued favorable during July for development of new-crop citrus fruits.

Texas weather during July was hot and dry with practically no rainfall in any part of the citrus area. The water supply for irrigation, however, was amply replenished by good rains in the western part of the Rio Grande watershed and most groves have been given good care. Both trees and fruit look good and fruit has continued to size satisfactorily despite the extremely hot weather. Fairly good crops of both early and late oranges are in prospect. Grapefruit prospects are not as good as earlier in the season, especially white Marsh. Harvest of the 1950-51 citrus crops may start a little earlier than usual.

Arizona citrus condition as a whole is a little less than average. Because of varied freeze damage last winter, some areas have very poor prospects, while others expect heavy yields. An extremely short crop of lemons is in prospect.

California prospects declined during July because of the extremely hot weather early in the month. An excessive shedding of small fruits is still occurring. Prospects are below average for all California citrus crops except grapefruit in the Desert Valleys, which is average in condition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1950

August 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 83,000 tons—14 percent below 1949 but 3 percent above average. California lost an estimated 3,000 tons from high temperatures in the early part of July. Most of the tonnage of early varieties had been shipped and the main loss was of the mid-season types. Plum shipments are continuing steady but at a lower level than last year. Size and quality have generally been good. Michigan has a 5,000 ton crop in prospect—about four-fifths of last year but nearly a fifth above average. Prospects declined moderately during July.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 147,000 tons—9,000 less than on July 1. This loss is attributed to hot weather in early July that caused some sunburn and heavier than normal shedding. The 1949 production was 152,000 tons and the 10-year average is 190,600 tons.

The Northwest (Idaho, Washington, Oregon) prune crop is extremely short, the 46,900 total being only 29 percent of last year and 38 percent of average. In Idaho, eastern Washington and eastern Oregon, where the bulk of the production is usually shipped to fresh market, the 27,200 total is about one-half of average and last year. In Oregon, harvest of the early varieties should start about August 12 and harvest of Italians, the late crop, about August 23. Since very few, if any will be canned, the harvest season should be short. For western Oregon and western Washington, where the bulk of the crop is usually produced for processing, low winter temperatures killed most of the fruit buds and the 19,700 ton forecast for 1950 is only a fifth of last year and less than a third of the average crop for this area. With the very short supply, competition for canning is expected to be very keen. It is likely that only a very small part of the crop will be dried. Harvest should start just after Labor Day.

PECANS: August 1 conditions indicate a pecan crop of 106,571,000 pounds. This compares with 128,174,000 pounds (revised) for 1949. The 1950 crop is indicated 12 percent below average and 40 percent below the record-large 1948 crop. All States except Georgia, Florida and Texas report smaller productions than in 1949. Improved varieties are placed at 45,398,000 pounds in comparison with 47,373,000 pounds (revised) for 1949. Seedlings at 61,173,000 pounds for 1950 compare with 80,801,000 pounds (revised) for 1949.

Texas with 31.5 million pounds and Georgia with 26.4 million pounds are 9 and 47 percent, respectively, above last year. These two States are expected to produce over half of the 10-State total. In Georgia, weather conditions until the latter part of July were favorable for carrying out an effective spray program and on August 1 scab damage was not as extensive as usual. The Schley variety has prospects for the largest production in recent years but this variety has had a relatively low production for several years. The Moore and Honeymaker trees are loaded in most sections and very favorable weather will be needed to insure quality nuts. Stuarts have shed over a long period and on August 1 only a fair crop was left on the trees. The Alabama and Mississippi crops are very short, being only 60 and 46 percent, respectively, of last year. Shedding has been heavy in both States. Louisiana has prospects for an above average crop but less than three-fourths of last year and less than two-thirds of two years ago. In Texas the crop is fairly good in the northern and northeastern districts but less favorable in the Edwards Plateau and Southeast. Oklahoma, with 9 million pounds, has the shortest crop prospect since the 7 million pound crop in 1946. Insects, diseases, and shedding have been unusually severe.

CHERRIES: Sweet varieties, produced mainly in the Western States, are estimated at 80,560 tons--only three-fifths of last season's record-large tonnage and 6 percent below average. Low winter temperatures reduced the crop prospect sharply in the Northwest. Washington, with 17,600 tons, and Oregon, with 17,400 tons, are only about half of last year and below average. California produced 30,800 tons--about two-thirds of 1949 but 15 percent more than average. The crop was very short in the other Western States. In the East, record-large crop of 7,400 tons and 3,200 tons were produced in Michigan and New York, respectively. The trend has been upward in Michigan the past few years. Harvest is practically completed in all sweet cherry producing areas.

Sour cherries, produced mainly in the Great Lakes States, are placed at a record-large tonnage of 150,850--one-third above last year and three-fifths more than average. The Michigan crop of 86,400 tons is bumper size, exceeding the previous record in 1948 by one-fourth. The Michigan crop exceeds last year in all areas. The northwest is larger by two-fifths, the west-central by one-fifth and the southwest, where production has been relatively light the last few years, is about double the 1949 production. Conditions have been unusually favorable this season with practically no winter or spring frost damage and ample moisture supplies. New York has a record-large crop of 27,100 tons--about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times average and last year. The New York crop is not as large as expected a month ago. High winds in Wayne County July 18 resulted in many cherries being damaged so that they were not marketable. Wastage due to low prices is large this year. The Wisconsin crop, now reported at 15,800 tons, is not turning out as well as expected earlier but is still about a third above last year and a fourth above average. Quality of the crop is excellent. Pennsylvania has a record-large crop of 9,500 tons--two-fifths above average. The sour cherry crop is short in the Western States, especially so in Colorado and Utah.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots for the 3 important States (California, Washington, Utah) is placed at 197,800 tons--practically the same as the 197,600 tons produced in 1949 but 15 percent below average. California, with 196,000 tons, had about a fifth larger crop than last year but about 5 percent below average. Harvest is nearly completed. In Washington and Utah low winter temperatures killed nearly all of the fruit buds, production at 1,400 and 400 tons, respectively, is a near failure and only a small fraction of last year, and average. In Washington, most of the crop will be utilized for home consumption, and in Utah, where the harvest is completed, most of the crop was used for home consumption and a few roadside sales.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The August 1 condition of California figs was reported at 73 percent of normal in comparison with 86 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 84 percent. The high temperatures during July were favorable for development of figs. The condition of olives is reported at 50 percent of normal in comparison with 45 percent a year ago and the average of 55 percent. Fruit sets are reported to be making good development but shedding was very heavy in some orchards.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The California almond crop is placed at 37,200 tons. The 1949 crop totaled 43,300 tons and the 1948 crop 34,000 tons. The month of July was favorable for development. The crop is early and some harvest of early matured varieties, especially in orchards without

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irrigation, started the second week in August. There is a great deal of variation in this year's crop both within and between orchards, largely the result of spring frosts.

Walnut production for California and Oregon is estimated at 65,200 tons-- a fourth below the record-large 1949 crop but about the same size crop as average for the 1939-48 period. California, with 61,000 tons, compares with 80,200 tons (revised) last year. All districts except the Sacramento Valley showed improvement during July, increasing the State estimate since July 1 by 2,000 tons. The Oregon crop was injured severely by low winter temperatures and at 4,200 tons is slightly more than half of the 1949 crop but slightly less than half of the record-large 1948 crop. Both quality and sizes are promising at this time.

Filberts for Oregon and Washington are indicated to total 5,990 tons-- slightly more than half of the record-large 1949 production but about the same as average. The 1950 crop prospect was cut sharply by low winter temperatures. The bearing surface has increased substantially the past few years.

POTATOES: In most important potato areas, growing conditions were excellent during the past month as temperatures were below normal and rainfall was adequate. Harvestings to date and August 1 condition of the growing crop indicate a yield per acre that exceeds the previous record-high yield by 7 bushels. Estimated production of 407,342,000 bushels is about 1 percent larger than the 401,962,000 bushels harvested in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 403,284,000 bushels. Production now indicated is almost 17 million bushels larger than the July 1 estimate with the surplus late States in the East, the central part of the country, and the West contributing 3.3, 6.3, and 6.1 million bushels, respectively, to this increase. Some improvement also occurred in potato prospects in the other late and intermediate groups of States during the past month. Production now indicated for the late States in the East and the central part of the country is slightly smaller than the 1949 crop. In the West, a crop somewhat larger than last year is indicated with improved prospects in Idaho accounting for about two-thirds of the increase.

For the 29 late States, a crop of 313,296,000 bushels is now in prospect. This quantity differs only slightly from the 313,767,000 bushels harvested in 1949 and the 312,497,000 bushel average.

In the East, potatoes continued to make excellent development during the past month and record or near-record yields are estimated for all late States. In Aroostook County, Maine, a heavy set of tubers is reported. Rainfall has been adequate in that area and yield prospects are excellent. Harvest of early potatoes on Long Island got off to a slow start, but is increasing in volume and will be stepped up rapidly if market conditions warrant. Both yield and quality are excellent in that area. In upstate New York, harvest of early plantings on both upland and muck soils has started in a small way. Late-crop potatoes in that area are making good growth under favorable soil moisture conditions. In Pennsylvania, stands are regular and vine growth has been excellent. Digging of cobbles has started in the southeastern part of that State and excellent yields are being realized.

The central part of the country had favorable growing conditions during July enabling the crop to overcome most of the effects of the late spring.

Even though much of the acreage in these States, especially Minnesota and North Dakota, was planted late, yield prospects are very favorable. In the Bay County area of Michigan, there was a light volume of digging during the last week of July, with some "hollow heart" showing up. In the southern part of Minnesota, new-crop potatoes are available locally. The important areas of northern Minnesota and North Dakota show a wide range in development of the crop, but stands are regular and even though much of the crop is late, yield prospects are very favorable. The Red River Valley crop is more susceptible than usual to damage from early frost. Some improvement occurred in the South Dakota crop during the past month as temperatures were below normal and rainfall was fairly adequate.

In the West, yield prospects improved or were unchanged from a month earlier in all States. The most striking improvement was in Idaho where conditions during July were uniformly good. In spite of the lateness of the spring, prospects for that State are for good to excellent yields depending upon the time of killing frosts. In the San Luis Valley and in northern Colorado, the crop is late but prospects are favorable. There was only limited movement of early potatoes in Colorado during July, but heavy movement is expected from that State this month. Harvest of the early crop in Nebraska got under way later than usual and only a limited acreage had been dug by August 1. In the Lower Platte Valley of Wyoming, there was some local damage from hail on July 29. Yield prospects in Utah and Nevada are generally favorable. Harvest of the early acreage in the former State is just getting under way. In Washington, harvest of the early White Rose variety is active and yields are very good. Condition of the late crop in that State is also good and yield prospects are excellent. Harvest of the Red Bliss crop in Malheur County, Oregon, was being completed and harvest of the White Rose crop was beginning as July ended. Yields from the Red Bliss crop were disappointing, but much higher yields are being realized from the White Rose variety. In the Klamath Basin, low temperatures the nights of July 28 and 29 threatened the crop, but apparently damage was limited to the loss of tender young leaves on the upper portion of the vines in a few fields. In California, digging of late-crop potatoes is active in the Delta area, at Santa Maria, Saugus and Hesperia. The bulk of current marketings in California are the White Rose variety, but early Russets are available in volume from Santa Maria and limited supplies are moving from Saugus.

Production for the 8 intermediate potato States is estimated at 30,858,000 bushels, compared with 27,301,000 bushels harvested in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 32,512,000 bushels. Except in New Jersey and Arizona, the crop now indicated is about the same as the July estimate. In the former State, the crop received additional moisture in early August and the delay in digging occasioned by a weak market caused tubers to put on much additional tonnage. Harvest of the commercial crop in Missouri and Kansas was delayed by continued rains but most of these crops had been harvested by August 1.

Production of 63,188,000 bushels estimated for the early potato States is 4 percent larger than last year's crop and 8 percent above average.

SWEETPOTATOES: Sweetpotato prospects improved during the past month and August 1 condition indicates a yield per acre that equals the previous record high. The 59,322,000-bushel crop now indicated is 9 percent larger than the 1949 crop and only 4 percent below average.

Acreage for harvest in 1950 is 8 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1949 but 15 percent below average. During the past month, moisture was ample to excessive in most producing areas and vines made luxuriant growth. As July ended, warmer and drier weather were needed in some areas to enable "root" growth to catch up with vegetative development.

The New Jersey crop is very promising. Stands are even and the moisture supply is adequate. During the past month there was no significant change in yield prospects for the small acreage in the North Central States. The prospective yield is above average for each of these States and exceeds the 1949 yield in all States except Iowa.

For the South Atlantic group of States, sweetpotato prospects improved slightly during July with South Carolina accounting for all of the increase in production. Improvement in that State a little more than offset the decline indicated in the Maryland, North Carolina and Florida prospects. In Delaware and Maryland, vines made heavy growth during July but drier weather is now needed. In both the commercial and non-commercial areas of Virginia, yield prospects are good. However, continued rains have caused more grassy fields than usual in that State and in some low places the crop has been damaged. In some of the eastern counties of North Carolina, excessive rainfall has caused slight damage to sweetpotatoes. Wet soils hindered cultivation and many fields in that State are quite grassy. Much of the sweetpotato acreage in south Georgia was too far advanced to benefit from July rains, but these rains were beneficial to the north Georgia crop. July weather was favorable for development of the Florida crop except in the extreme northwestern portion of the State, where there was too much rain and too little sunshine to promote good growth.

In the South Central States, prospects improved during the past month. Only in Kentucky is the yield now indicated below average or lower than the July estimate. Movement of the early crop in Baldwin County, Alabama was delayed but is now underway. Adequate rainfall in July enabled the crop in the southern part of that State to overcome the effects of dry weather in May and June. Condition of the Mississippi crop is excellent but some drier weather is needed. During July, rainfall was excessive in some central areas of Louisiana, but sweetpotatoes made good growth during the past month and another good yield is in prospect. Digging of the early crop in that State began in July but harvest has not become general. In the principal sweetpotato areas of Texas, growing conditions have been favorable this season. Some southern areas of that State were getting dry as July ended although sweetpotato acreage is light in the areas affected.

In the San Joaquin Valley of California, the crop has developed satisfactorily. Harvest has begun in the Coachella Valley and is getting under way in Kern County.

SUGAR BEETS: The largest sugar beet crop ever produced in the United States is in prospect this year. The condition of the crop on August 1 indicates a production of 13,033,000 tons of beets, compared with last year's crop of 10,197,000 tons. The previous record crop was produced in 1947 when 12,503,000 tons were harvested. This year's large crop results from a near record acreage and above average yields per acre.

Weather conditions during July were generally favorable for the growth of sugar beets and the crop made rapid progress. Much of the bad effect of the late spring

and unfavorable weather in the early season has been overcome and good yields are in prospect in most States. Moisture conditions continue good in the Lakes area and irrigation water is ample elsewhere to carry through to harvest. Damage from insects and diseases has been insignificant.

Harvest of fall planted beets was completed and harvest of spring planted beets began during July in California. Sugar content of the beets in this State is reported to be good.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated at 7,597,000 tons on the basis of August 1 conditions. This represents no change from the July 1 prospects and compares with last years production of 6,796,000 tons. Yield per acre is now expected to average 22.5 tons, compared with 20.1 tons last year and the 10-year average of 19.7 tons.

The Louisiana crop has progressed quite well with the generally favorable season through July and growers are optimistic as to yield prospects. Borers are less prevalent than last year and the increased dusting program this year is expected to keep them under control. In Florida conditions continue favorable for the growth of sugarcane.

If the present indicated production of sugar beets and sugarcane is realized and sugar recovery is normal, about 2,532,000 tons of sugar, raw value, or 2,366,000 tons, refined value, should be produced this year--a record production. This would be the result of 1,955,000 tons from sugar beets and 577,000 tons from sugarcane, raw value. Comparable data for last year are 1,564,000 tons from sugar beets and 520,000 tons for sugarcane. No official estimate of sugar production will be made until factory reports are available in December.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn brush in the six important producing States of Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Illinois, and Kansas is forecast at 27,900 tons--the smallest crop of record. This is 37 percent smaller than the 44,100 tons harvested in 1949 and 32 percent below the average of 41,170 tons. Due to smaller acreages and lower yields per acre considerably smaller crops than a year ago are indicated for each of the six producing States, except Oklahoma, where a slightly larger production is anticipated. In Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico the indicated production is less than one-half of last year.

A total of 217,000 acres, 17 percent less than in 1949, were planted to broomcorn this year. About 29,000 acres, or 13.4 percent of these plantings, are not expected to be harvested because of floods, diseases, droughts, over-ripeness, and other causes, leaving an estimated 188,000 acres to be harvested--the smallest acreage for harvest of record. This is 24 percent smaller than the 247,500 acres harvested in 1949 and 29 percent below the 10-year average of 263,450 acres. The greatest acreage reduction occurred in Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico, where the estimated acreage for harvest will be about one-third less than a year ago in each State. The acreage for harvest in Oklahoma will be about the same as last year.

In all areas of Oklahoma the crop has received ample moisture to date. July rains delayed harvest in the Lindsay area and caused some damage to the

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quality of the brush. There is much late acreage of broomcorn in the State this year and harvest of this acreage is expected to continue until frost. Acreage reductions are noted for all sections of Texas. Harvest of the main crop in South Texas was completed by the end of July. Yields were generally low, but quality of the brush was good. Yield prospects are generally favorable in central and northern sections of Texas. In Colorado, much of the acreage had to be replanted and the crop is nearly a month late. Although some early plantings are in good condition and are well advanced, growth is generally irregular and many fields have poor stands. In New Mexico, drought extended through June and curtailed plantings. Most of the acreage was planted late and some replantings were necessary because of floods in July. Thus, the crop is in varying stages of growth with considerable acreage subject to early frost damage. The Illinois crop was planted in good time and was beginning to head by August 1. However, excessive rains have caused some uneven growth. In Kansas, dry weather early in the season retarded plant development, but July rains supplied sufficient moisture for good growth.

HAY: A crop of 105 million tons of hay is indicated by August 1 reports from farmers and ranchers throughout the country. The present prospect is $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons larger than indicated on July 1 and reflects weather good for growing but not altogether so good for curing hay. Although the yield per acre for the U. S. is above average there is more poor quality hay than usual. However, the total supply, including nearly 15 million tons of old hay on hand May 1, probably will provide more per forage consuming animal unit than in any other of the 30 years for which comparable data are available.

This year's hay crop is larger than in 1949 in a group of twenty of the northern States extending from Montana to the Atlantic Ocean, as well as in the three Pacific Coast States and in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. In most, but not in all, of these twenty-six States, probable yields of all hay per acre also are larger than a year ago. On the other hand, hay yields are lower than last year in most of the States in a broad band extending from the southern Atlantic Coast, through the southern Mississippi Valley and over the Rockies into the western Inter-mountain States. Hay production in nearly all of the States in this group is expected to be less in 1950 than in 1949.

The 1950 alfalfa hay crop is expected to be at least 40 million tons, or roughly 2 million tons more than in 1949. Most of the increase over last year is in California, Iowa, and Minnesota, with smaller increases in some twenty other widely scattered States. This year's alfalfa hay crop is expected to be less than last year's in most of a band of States extending from Idaho and Nevada southeastward to Tennessee and Alabama. For the U. S., expected yield of alfalfa hay per acre is very near that of last year and the average.

Clover-timothy hay yield per acre and production are indicated to be above a year ago in all of the important clover States. However, 1949 was a rather poor clover-timothy hay year and the present crop is more nearly comparable with the 10-year average production, which is a million tons more than the 1950 prospective crop of 28.7 million tons.

It now seems likely that this year's lespedeza hay crop--the most important legume hay in the Southeast--will be less than 8 million tons, compared with $8\frac{1}{2}$

million tons made in 1949. The wild hay crop--mostly west of the Mississippi River--is expected to yield near average or better in the more important States. The 12½ million tons indicated to be harvested is half a million more than the 10-year average.

PASTURES: An abundance of well distributed rainfall during July kept farm pastures green and succulent through the month, and on August 1 they were furnishing as good grazing for livestock as at that time in any of the last 35 years. The condition of pastures for the country as a whole averaged 88 percent of normal, 5 points higher than on the same date a year ago, the same as August 1 1945 but otherwise the highest in 35 years. At the beginning of August, livestock in most parts of the country were getting good to excellent feed from pastures. (See pasture map, p.4). Principal exceptions were in sections of New England, east central and west central Minnesota, eastern South Dakota, much of Colorado and scattered areas in the Southwest. Substantial late July rains over much of the East, Midwest, and South indicate a continuation of good pasture feed well into August.

Improvement in pasture feed from a month earlier was general in the Southwest, the lower Great Plains, and the Southeast. In New Mexico, substantial rains during July relieved a drought of many months duration and pasture condition jumped from 39 percent of normal on July 1 to 80 percent on August 1. In Oklahoma, pasture feed condition increase 15 points to 96 percent of normal, the highest for August 1 since 1915. Substantial new growth of feed in pastures in Texas and Kansas brought condition up sharply to among the best for August 1 in recent years. In Colorado recovery from the low July 1 condition was substantial but pasture and range feed on August 1 was still mostly only fair, although there were prospects for further improvement in the Southeastern part of the State from late July rains.

Pastures in the lower Atlantic Coast and eastern Gulf States improved substantially from a month ago as the result of abundant rains, with the sharpest increase that of 17 points in South Carolina. In Virginia and West Virginia, the August 1 condition of pastures was the highest for the date in more than 25 years and in Kentucky, the best in 40 years. In the East North Central States, grazing was uniformly good, with Indiana exceeding, and Michigan equalling the best August 1 pasture conditions since 1915. In the western Corn Belt States, pastures were likewise in good to excellent condition except for sections of Minnesota and South Dakota, where feed was short because of dry weather. In the northern Great Plains and northern Rocky Mountain States, pastures and ranges were generally much better than a year ago and furnishing excellent feed for livestock on August 1 this year.

On the other hand in the North Atlantic area, pastures suffered from lack of July rainfall. Most seriously affected were the coastal areas from Massachusetts northward and a section on the north Vermont-New York border. Conditions in the Northern New England States and Rhode Island declined 10 points or more during July and was substantially below average for August 1. Pasture feed, however, was more plentiful than a year ago, especially in Southern New England, New York, and New Jersey, where the 1949 drought was most severe. In the Northern Pacific Coast States, pasture and range feed at lower elevations suffered from dry weather in late July. However, condition was still about average for August 1 and considerably better than at the same time last year. In California, pasture and range feed were likewise about average but better than on August 1, 1949.

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1950

August 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: The seasonal decline in milk production which began in June continued at a somewhat slower than usual rate in July. Total July production on United States farms is estimated at 11.8 billion pounds—2 percent more than in July last year and except for the three years 1945, 1946, and 1947, the highest for July in records dating back through 1929. Production per milk cow was at a record high rate for July, but the number of milk cows on farms was the lowest for the month since 1930. Daily milk production per capita averaged 2.51 pounds during July—slightly more than in July last year but well under the 10-year average of 2.70 pounds for the month.

On August 1, average milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents was reported at 18.04 pounds. This is 3 percent more than the 17.59 pounds on August 1, 1949, and establishes a new high record for the date. With pastures furnishing an abundance of feed in most important dairy areas of the country, milk production per cow was reported as well above average in all major geographic regions. Production per cow ranged from about 8 percent above the 1939-48 average in the North Atlantic States to slightly more than 15 percent above average in the West North Central States. In the North Atlantic, West North Central, and Western States, production per cow was materially above that of August 1 last year. Production per cow in the South Central States on August 1, was slightly lower than on that date a year earlier, but it was a trifle higher than on July 1, 1950, thus representing a contraseasonal increase. This can be attributed to the sharp improvement in pasture conditions during July in this area.

Crop correspondents reported 75.1 percent of the milk cows in their herds as being milked on August 1, the same percent as was reported on August 1, 1949. About the usual decline in percentage of cows milked was reported from July 1 to August 1. The decline amounted to 1.6 percentage points with four out of the six major regions showing a reduction. The Western region showed a slight increase and the South Central region reported an increase of 1.2 percentage points.

In the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, South Carolina, and Alabama, July milk production established a new high record for the month. In Missouri, North Carolina, and Kentucky, milk output was second to that in July 1949 and in several other States, including Tennessee, Utah, and California this July's production has been exceeded in only 1 or 2 years. In a number of States, production was near a new record low, except for 1 or 2 previous years. In Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Washington, it was below both average and last year. Wisconsin's July output of 1,543 million pounds topped all States and was followed by Minnesota with 747 million pounds, and Iowa with 616 million pounds.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

: July : State:average: :1939-48:					: July : State:average: :1939-48:				
: July : 1949 : :1939-48:					: July : 1949 : :1939-48:				
: June : 1950 : :1939-48:					: June : 1950 : :1939-48:				
: July : 1950 : :1939-48:					: July : 1950 : :1939-48:				
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	88	95	102	94	Ky.	331	263	246	261
Pa.	464	510	550	525	Tenn.	224	254	244	248
Ohio	506	542	572	556	Ala.	132	142	135	145
Ind.	347	362	351	346	Miss.	143	142	138	138
Ill.	510	489	520	490	Okla.	265	221	218	220
Mich.	522	549	598	576	Tex.	428	373	390	381
Wis.	1,455	1,518	1,707	1,543	Mont.	76	61	66	62
Minn.	821	752	880	747	Idaho	130	115	125	121
Iowa	674	589	630	616	Utah	61	64	70	66
Mo.	391	460	462	453	Wash.	211	205	210	202
N.Dak.	245	200	231	213	Oreg.	147	137	148	140
Kans.	289	251	284	264	Calif.	496	551	563	551
Va.	171	201	205	211	Other				
N.C.	139	157	159	156	States	2,293	2,299	2,623	2,442
S.C.	56	57	58	60	U.S.	11,515	11,559	12,435	11,827
1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.									

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

MID-YEAR MILK COW NUMBERS: The leveling off in number of milk cows on farms from the sharp decline of 1944-49 was confirmed by June 1950 estimates based on the mid-year livestock survey. However, no general upward trend appears to have developed despite earlier indications of some slight gains and anticipation in some quarters that the upward trend was again under way. The number of milk cows on farms in June this year totaled 22.7 million head, the same as in June 1949. The present number is the smallest for June since 1930, approximately 7 percent below the 1939-48 average of 24.4 million cows, and about 12 percent below the record number of 25.8 million reached in June 1944.

The June estimates of numbers of milk cows on farms are based mainly upon analysis of reports from about 125,000 farmers who voluntarily supply information to the Department of Agriculture in the mid-year livestock survey conducted in cooperation with the Post Office Department's rural mail carriers. These reports from different parts of the country showed a considerable variation in trend over the past year. In the Corn Belt, northern Rocky Mountain, and northern Pacific Coast areas, numbers of milk cows were moderately smaller than a year ago--mostly a continuation of the decline that has been in progress for some years. On the other hand, in the South increases were quite general, ranging up to as high as 5 percent in some States. In the more important Northeastern milk producing States, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, and the central Great Plains, milk cow numbers were either unchanged or within 1 percent of the number last June.

Recently, replacement milk cows have been expensive and prices received for cull cows have been extremely good. In mid-July this year, farmers were getting an average of \$199 per head for milk cows, the highest for any month in records dating back to 1910. Canner and cutter cow prices on the Chicago market have been setting new high records in the last several months, averaging \$18.07 per hundredweight in July. Slaughter of all cows under federal inspection (separate information on milk cows is not available) in the first 5 months of 1950 was 4 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1949 but was 14 percent below the average for the 1944-48 period when milk cow numbers were declining rapidly. For the 12-month period ending June this year, dairy product-food price relationships averaged less favorable than in the preceding year and were close to or below the corresponding 20-year average.

A few individual States registered fairly substantial increases in milk cow numbers from June last year while most declines were moderate in contrast with some sharp declines in other recent years. Montana and Iowa with a 3 percent decline showed the greatest percentage reduction in milk cow numbers. States where numbers were reduced 2 percent included Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oregon. In the top-ranking milk producing State of Wisconsin, June milk cow numbers were unchanged from a year earlier at 2,300,000. All except three States in the South Atlantic and South Central groups either hold numbers unchanged or reported slight to moderate increases. Alabama and North Carolina, with 5 percent increases showed the greatest percentage advance in milk cow numbers. Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas each reported a 2 percent increase. In other sections of the country, North Dakota, Utah, and California each reported increases of 2 percent. State estimates of numbers of milk cows on farms for June, 1950 with comparisons are shown in the table on page 59.

A slight decrease in the number of spring heifer calves saved for addition to milking herds was indicated by livestock reporters in June this year. Heifer calves saved per 100 milk cows on hand was about 2 percent lower than a year ago.

With milk cow numbers unchanged, this would mean a slight decrease in actual number of heifer calves saved. The South Atlantic and South Central regions showed slight increases while all other regions showed slight to substantial declines. The North Atlantic region showed the sharpest change with a decrease of 6 percent.

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Less liberal feeding of grain and other concentrates to milk cows on August 1 this year than a year earlier is indicated by reports from crop correspondents. Milk cows in herds kept by these farmers were fed an average of 3.79 pounds of grain and other concentrates per head daily, about 5 percent less than on August 1 a year ago, the all-time high in a seven-year record. Very favorable weather over most of the country promoted an abundance of pasture feed which in turn reduced supplemental feed requirements. Dairymen in some areas held the rate of feeding down as feed costs advanced faster than returns from dairy products.

Supplies of grain on farms appear generally ample and prospects point to another year of generous supplies from the new crop. Costs of concentrate feeds have advanced in recent months and are now about 5 percent higher than at this time a year earlier. The value of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in milk-selling areas average \$3.23 per hundredweight for July or 15 cents more than in 1949. In cream-selling areas, the average of \$2.85 was 20 cents more than in July last year. Both milk-feed and butterfat-feed ratios for July were below longtime average levels and less favorable for feeding than a year earlier.

The amount of grain fed per milk cow on August 1 was record high in the East North Central States, but the average in this region was only slightly higher than the quantities reported fed in the previous two years. In the West North Central States, the rate of feeding was down 11 percent from a year ago as a result of improved pasture feed conditions and less favorable dairy product-feed price relationships.

In the North Atlantic region, the rate of feeding was about 8 percent lower than a year ago when a new record high rate was set for August 1. The high rate of feeding in August last year was due in part to the shortage of pasture feed which resulted from prolonged dry weather. The Western region also reported a substantial reduction in rate of feeding, the result of improved pasture feed supplies in the three important Pacific Coast States. Only minor changes were reported for the South Atlantic and South Central regions.

Sixty-nine percent of the crop reporters' herds were being fed some grain or other concentrates on August 1 this year. This compares with 71 percent a year ago and a range of 63 to 68 percent in the previous five years. Among the fairly important individual States, the percentage of herds fed grain on August 1 ranged from as high as 95 percent in New York to as low as 37 percent in South Dakota.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,637,000,000 eggs in July -- 7 percent more than in July last year and 12 percent more than the 1939-48 average. Egg production was above that of last year in all parts of the country except the South Central, where production was about the same. Increases from a year ago were 16 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the West and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. Egg production during the first 7 months of this year was 39,126,000,000 eggs -- 6 percent more than in 1949 and 12 percent above the average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 1, 1950

August 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The rate of egg production in July was 15.2 eggs per layer, a record high rate for the month, compared with 14.9 last year and the average of 14.0. The rate of lay reached new highs in the North Central States and equaled the record high of 1948 in the South Atlantic States. It was above the rate of last year in all parts of the country except the South Central and West, where the rate was down 1 percent. Rate per layer on hand during the first 7 months of this year was 109.3 eggs compared with 108.8 last year and the average of 100.1 eggs.

There were 305,754,000 layers in farm flocks in July -- 5 percent more than in July last year and 3 percent above the average. Layers were up from last year in all parts of the country. Increases were 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the West, 4 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States. The seasonal decrease in the number of layers from July 1 to August 1 was about 4 percent, compared with 5 percent last year and the average of 6 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 totaled 581,881,000 -- down 1 percent from a year ago, but up 1 percent from the average. Holdings were less than a year ago in all regions of the country except the West North Central and the West where increases were 2 and 1 percent, respectively. Decreases from a year ago were 6 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on farms August 1 are estimated at 282,173,000 -- 7 percent less than a year ago and 2 percent below average. All regions of the country show decreases from a year ago. Decreases were 15 percent in the South Central, 11 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in both the East North Central and the Western States, and 3 percent in the West North Central States. On August 1 about 48 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to laying flocks this winter, compared with 52 percent a year ago and the average of 50 percent.

Prices received for eggs in mid-July averaged 34.2 cents per dozen, compared with 30.1 cents in mid-June and 45.4 cents in July a year ago. Egg markets were firm during July. Prices continued the upward trend which began in May. Although prices have been rising steadily during the past 2 months, the general level is 11 to 14 cents per dozen under that of the comparable period last year. All grades advanced with largest price gains being made on top quality eggs. Storage stocks of shell eggs on July 1 amounted to 3,696,000 cases compared with 2,290,000 cases a year earlier. Under the support program, the government purchased about 6 million pounds of dried eggs during July at 96 cents per pound, bringing the 1950 total to about 76 million pounds after adjustments for cancellations.

Farmers received an average of 23.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-July compared with 24.3 cents a year earlier and the mid-June price of 22.1 cents. July markets were firm on both live and dressed chickens. Prices advanced steadily on live chickens and were sharply higher on dressed chickens. The prices of fryers and broilers in all major commercial areas advanced 6 to 8 cents a pound during the month. Demand continued good for all classes and sizes of chickens. United States storage stocks of broilers, fryers, roasters and fowl on July 1 totaled 36 million pounds compared with 27 million pounds on this date last year.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE,
POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS,
AUGUST 1

Year	North :Atlantic:	E. North :Central:	W. North :Central:	South :Atlantic:	South :Central:	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1939-48(Av.)	38,191	55,914	79,966	27,217	58,048	27,471	286,808
1949	43,127	55,027	76,266	27,550	52,286	29,051	283,307
1950	47,402	57,110	83,204	27,816	53,488	30,688	299,708

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1939-48(Av.)	42,073	61,504	89,197	24,262	48,030	23,190	288,255
1949	46,948	66,242	93,845	25,500	46,718	24,394	303,647
1950	41,671	62,844	90,934	24,080	39,570	23,074	282,173

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 1/

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1939-48(Av.)	80,264	117,418	169,163	51,478	106,078	50,561	575,063
1949	90,075	121,269	170,111	53,050	99,004	53,445	586,954
1950	89,073	119,954	174,138	51,896	93,058	53,762	581,381

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1939-48(Av.)	47.9	45.6	43.9	38.3	36.0	46.1	42.8
1949	47.4	48.3	47.8	39.4	38.4	50.7	45.6
1950	50.4	50.0	49.8	41.7	39.2	49.7	47.3

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Mid-July turkey prices averaged 30.5 cents a pound live weight compared with 34.7 cents a year earlier. Prices received by farmers for turkeys have been increasing steadily since the low point reached in May. Markets for dressed turkeys were firm during July. Prices at New York advanced 2 to 3^{cents} per pound on New York dressed frozen young toms and 3 to 4 cents on ready-to-cook-toms. Demand was good for frozen, but rather slow on 1950 crop offerings, largely due to the difference in price. Under the price support program the Commodity Credit Corporation purchased 6½ million pounds of frozen turkeys. United States storage stocks of turkeys on July 1 were 66 million pounds which compares with 29 million pounds last year and the 5-year average of 47 million pounds.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-July was \$3.70 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.61 in mid-June and \$3.45 in mid-July a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationship continued to be much less favorable than last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

August 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1939-43	1949	1950	1939-43	1949	1950
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	38.9	42.0	40.0	509	462	600
N.H.	41.6	44.0	43.0	538	528	516
Vt.	39.4	45.0	45.0	2,436	2,565	2,880
Mass.	42.4	41.0	44.0	1,693	1,517	1,672
R.I.	38.0	38.0	43.0	315	266	344
Conn.	42.1	40.0	43.0	2,039	1,800	1,978
N.Y.	36.1	42.0	42.0	24,241	29,610	31,374
N.J.	40.7	45.0	50.0	7,676	8,145	9,050
Pa.	41.2	46.5	46.0	55,274	64,977	62,100
Ohio	43.3	56.0	55.0	166,283	202,552	185,020
Ind.	43.2	52.0	53.0	207,605	247,052	226,416
Ill.	50.0	56.0	53.0	417,760	516,112	429,777
Mich.	34.2	48.0	47.0	56,482	85,920	73,100
Wis.	42.9	50.0	44.0	103,569	129,800	111,936
Minn.	42.2	44.0	43.0	214,392	248,512	221,020
Iowa	51.6	49.0	50.0	527,548	553,847	486,050
Mo.	32.2	41.0	42.0	137,551	173,963	176,442
N.Dak.	22.1	19.5	20.0	25,303	23,361	24,320
S.Dak.	25.2	21.0	29.0	88,607	82,824	107,503
N.Br.	25.6	32.5	33.0	194,409	239,330	218,724
Kans.	22.3	29.0	31.0	64,779	73,196	79,019
Del.	26.6	30.0	32.0	3,622	4,380	4,576
Md.	35.0	33.0	38.0	16,522	18,354	17,822
Va.	30.8	47.0	47.0	38,031	53,560	52,499
W.Va.	34.5	44.0	39.0	11,945	11,748	10,101
N.C.	24.2	35.0	36.0	55,385	75,565	78,516
S.C.	16.6	22.5	22.0	25,394	31,590	33,352
Ga.	12.6	18.0	14.0	44,357	59,400	49,434
Fla.	10.6	13.0	13.5	7,527	6,983	9,612
Ky.	30.6	37.5	36.5	74,129	68,762	61,212
Tenn.	26.5	32.5	35.0	64,072	68,900	74,200
Ala.	14.7	21.0	22.0	44,408	57,456	65,010
Miss.	16.9	23.0	26.0	43,725	47,725	59,332
Ark.	13.7	24.0	26.0	31,523	28,363	36,368
La.	15.8	23.0	23.5	19,208	18,446	20,351
Okla.	17.9	22.0	24.0	23,171	29,392	30,792
Tex.	16.1	22.5	21.0	64,272	53,208	65,730
Mont.	16.8	6.5	18.0	3,119	1,572	4,032
Idaho	44.2	47.0	45.0	1,644	1,598	1,575
Wyo.	14.7	17.5	16.0	1,402	1,085	1,200
Colo.	18.0	25.5	22.0	14,122	17,314	13,442
N.Mex.	14.0	16.0	13.5	2,493	2,160	1,364
Ariz.	10.6	12.0	10.0	352	420	370
Utah	30.1	36.0	35.0	725	900	846
Nev.	30.8	30.0	28.0	89	90	84
Wash.	44.9	52.0	52.0	1,006	884	780
Oreg.	34.7	36.5	37.5	1,502	1,095	1,012
Calif.	32.2	33.0	34.0	2,307	2,376	3,060
U.S.	32.9	33.0	33.1	2,900,292	3,377,790	3,167,607

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Preliminary	Average	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	24.8	28.0	28.0	7,768	11,676	11,564
N.J.	22.6	24.0	21.0	1,355	1,992	1,638
Pa.	20.4	23.0	22.0	18,087	21,114	19,184
Ohio	22.8	25.5	22.0	44,385	60,002	46,068
Ind.	19.8	22.5	21.0	28,183	39,532	30,114
Ill.	19.2	24.5	20.0	27,949	49,172	28,100
Mich.	23.6	27.0	25.0	21,544	35,019	28,525
Wis.	19.7	22.5	23.0	637	608	552
Minn.	18.9	18.0	17.5	2,374	1,458	1,155
Iowa	20.0	19.0	22.0	4,126	7,600	5,456
Mo.	16.1	18.0	18.0	22,358	35,028	26,622
S. Dak.	14.0	12.5	11.5	3,059	2,800	2,656
Nebr.	18.5	14.5	22.0	60,717	53,316	83,578
Kans.	16.0	11.5	15.0	188,510	164,208	178,110
Del.	19.1	18.5	18.0	1,228	1,202	1,093
Md.	19.4	19.0	19.0	6,817	6,878	6,232
Va.	16.3	18.5	18.5	7,998	8,732	7,362
W. Va.	17.1	19.5	19.0	1,588	1,502	1,330
N.C.	15.1	13.0	14.5	6,809	5,785	6,134
S.C.	13.8	10.0	13.0	3,185	1,930	2,184
Ga.	12.3	12.0	12.5	2,419	2,280	2,025
Ky.	15.0	17.5	15.0	5,260	5,268	3,840
Tenn.	13.7	14.5	13.0	4,729	4,350	3,627
Ala.	13.9	15.0	15.5	188	180	186
Miss.	24.7	22.0	22.0	254	264	176
Ark.	12.7	15.0	15.0	386	390	285
Okla.	13.8	13.0	8.5	71,156	88,725	41,191
Tex.	12.4	14.5	8.0	56,350	102,843	21,560
Mont.	20.3	18.0	20.0	26,748	24,264	24,260
Idaho	25.6	22.5	24.5	17,690	22,388	21,707
Wyo.	18.6	21.5	20.0	3,180	6,364	5,100
Colo.	19.0	17.0	17.0	29,712	45,473	34,102
N. Mex.	11.3	12.0	5.0	3,665	4,572	400
Ariz.	21.4	25.0	25.0	563	700	700
Utah	20.3	19.5	15.0	4,370	6,922	4,950
Nev.	27.8	30.0	24.0	147	180	144
Wash.	28.2	22.5	27.5	44,675	48,172	56,512
Greg.	25.7	22.5	26.0	17,540	17,302	18,590
Calif.	17.7	18.5	21.0	11,037	11,470	13,020
U.S.	17.5	16.3	17.2	758,821	901,668	740,537

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Indi- cated 1950	Production		
	Average	1949			Average	1949	Indi- cated
	1939-48				1939-48		1950
	Bushels				Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	19.4	21.0	21.0		89	84	84
Ill.	21.6	23.0	22.0		225	207	154
Wis.	21.2	22.5	24.5		1,095	1,912	1,544
Minn.	17.3	15.5	15.5		18,809	17,128	12,508
Iowa	17.2	16.0	20.0		233	256	200
N. Dak.	15.1	10.5	13.5		102,415	77,427	81,634
S. Dak.	12.5	8.0	9.0		32,673	28,096	23,067
Nebr.	12.7	13.0	9.0		1,018	1,092	468
Mont.	15.5	10.5	17.0		40,301	39,816	61,234
Idaho	30.6	29.0	31.5		11,958	15,718	17,073
Wyo.	16.4	17.5	17.0		1,317	1,435	1,156
Colo.	17.4	19.5	14.0		2,535	4,076	1,904
N. Mex.	14.3	17.5	15.0		290	368	315
Utah	32.1	34.5	31.0		2,080	2,518	1,891
Nev.	27.7	31.0	27.0		345	558	540
Wash.	22.0	16.5	23.0		15,627	9,339	10,925
Oreg.	23.3	21.0	25.5		4,366	5,901	5,738
U.S.	15.9	11.6	15.0		235,738	205,931	220,435

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Indi- cated 1950	Production		
	Average	1949			Average	1949	Indi- cated
	1939-48				1939-48		1950
	Bushels				Thousand bushels		
Minn.	17.0	15.5	14.5		926	1,472	1,450
N. Dak.	15.0	11.0	13.5		31,813	34,012	30,888
S. Dak.	13.3	10.0	10.0		4,014	3,380	3,180
3 States	14.8	11.0	13.1		36,753	38,864	35,518

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1939-48	483,080	198,744	202,512	37,390	109,485	1,031,312
1949	546,338	259,709	173,091	39,487	127,838	1,146,463
1950 2/	462,255	166,445	187,865	36,176	143,749	996,490

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated August 1, 1950.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1950

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.6	42.0	41.0	3,274	5,990	3,854
N.H.	36.5	37.0	34.0	243	185	170
Vt.	32.7	31.0	33.0	1,500	1,178	1,452
Mass.	31.7	31.0	36.0	201	248	252
R.I.	31.6	30.0	34.0	32	30	34
Conn.	35.9	37.0	36.0	176	222	180
N.Y.	32.0	29.0	39.0	23,966	22,591	31,278
N.J.	30.0	34.0	37.0	1,325	1,496	1,480
Pa.	31.0	30.0	36.5	25,294	24,630	28,178
Ohio	37.6	36.0	36.0	42,204	48,024	40,824
Ind.	35.0	38.5	36.0	45,047	55,825	50,616
Ill.	39.7	43.0	43.0	136,758	168,990	174,064
Mich.	37.4	36.0	38.5	51,134	56,700	56,402
Wis.	41.3	41.0	46.0	108,370	119,884	132,480
Minn.	37.6	36.0	36.0	171,594	178,272	185,348
Iowa	35.8	38.0	41.0	189,957	238,222	267,320
Mo.	24.6	24.0	30.0	45,072	43,248	58,380
N.Dak.	29.1	21.5	26.0	64,168	36,550	51,272
S.Dak.	31.2	23.0	26.0	83,696	67,988	88,270
Nebr.	26.6	22.0	26.0	55,740	49,720	70,512
Kans.	23.7	21.5	20.0	35,197	18,942	23,260
Del.	30.0	30.0	30.0	136	180	180
Md.	30.5	33.0	33.0	1,174	1,584	1,650
Va.	26.3	30.0	32.5	3,437	4,650	5,200
W.Va.	25.1	25.5	29.0	1,752	1,606	1,595
N.C.	27.0	30.0	30.0	8,417	11,100	11,640
S.C.	24.3	26.0	26.0	15,572	16,484	17,966
Ga.	22.7	25.0	27.0	13,502	14,775	17,550
Fla.	16.5	16.0	18.0	427	288	288
Ky.	22.5	26.0	25.0	2,078	3,328	3,075
Tenn.	24.6	25.0	25.0	4,504	6,350	5,900
Ala.	22.3	23.5	25.0	4,840	4,230	4,175
Miss.	32.4	30.5	33.0	10,510	6,893	7,623
Ark.	27.5	27.0	30.0	7,600	6,642	6,630
La.	29.1	29.0	28.0	3,124	2,929	1,988
Okla.	19.8	20.0	17.5	25,959	17,460	16,345
Tex.	21.8	27.0	20.0	31,195	34,020	31,000
Mont.	32.3	29.0	35.0	12,612	8,091	12,985
Idaho	41.2	41.5	44.0	7,367	7,470	8,932
Wyo.	30.3	29.5	29.0	4,030	3,982	4,698
Colo.	30.8	33.5	27.0	5,798	7,470	5,535
N.Mex.	21.7	23.0	22.5	897	943	922
Ariz.	29.2	30.0	28.0	283	330	280
Utah	42.5	47.0	40.0	1,881	2,115	1,720
Nev.	40.3	40.0	38.0	312	360	304
Wash.	45.5	47.0	45.0	7,487	6,815	7,425
Oreg.	32.4	33.5	34.5	9,655	11,088	10,626
Calif.	29.6	27.0	32.0	4,978	4,806	6,272
U.S.	32.8	32.6	34.0	1,274,474	1,322,924	1,456,130

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T)

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 1, 1950

BARLEY

Yield per acre				Production		
State	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	29.0	31.0	30.0	113	155	150
Vt.	26.0	23.0	27.0	96	23	27
N.Y.	26.4	25.0	30.0	2,949	1,800	2,190
N.J.	29.6	40.0	32.0	268	520	544
Pa.	30.6	40.0	34.0	3,740	5,400	5,406
Ohio	26.5	29.0	28.0	783	464	1,008
Ind.	24.7	27.5	26.5	1,169	550	662
Ill.	27.5	32.0	30.0	2,173	960	1,200
Mich.	30.0	28.5	33.5	4,960	3,562	3,852
Wis.	33.5	34.0	39.5	11,524	6,392	8,453
Minn.	26.6	24.0	25.0	34,108	25,464	30,775
Iowa	25.5	25.0	31.0	4,041	800	1,674
Mo.	20.8	23.0	22.5	2,513	1,840	1,800
N.Dak.	21.5	16.0	20.5	48,836	26,608	40,918
S.Dak.	20.4	13.5	16.0	33,808	14,958	18,256
Nebr.	18.7	19.0	16.0	20,395	5,833	5,888
Kans.	17.1	17.0	11.0	12,468	3,757	3,014
Del.	29.3	28.0	27.0	248	336	324
Md.	29.4	34.0	31.0	2,129	2,822	2,697
Va.	28.0	30.0	30.5	2,147	2,700	2,684
W.Va.	26.5	30.0	30.0	262	420	480
N.C.	24.1	25.0	25.0	822	900	925
S.C.	21.5	22.5	19.0	472	518	475
Ga.	19.6	19.0	21.5	134	95	86
Ky.	23.6	26.0	23.5	1,719	1,638	1,598
Tenn.	20.2	18.5	19.0	1,708	1,276	1,368
Ala.	1/18.9	24.0	20.0	1/54	48	40
Miss.	24.9	25.0	25.0	64	50	25
Ark.	17.8	18.0	20.5	157	72	62
Okla.	16.2	17.5	11.0	5,532	1,610	1,111
Tex.	16.6	19.0	12.5	4,069	2,774	1,750
Mont.	25.6	23.0	28.0	13,945	12,052	22,148
Idaho	35.6	34.0	36.0	11,071	10,098	12,816
Wyo.	29.5	30.0	28.0	3,305	5,310	4,956
Colo.	23.8	28.5	18.0	15,182	23,256	10,872
N.Mex.	20.5	22.0	19.0	619	726	722
Ariz.	34.9	40.0	40.0	2,602	5,440	6,520
Utah	44.1	47.0	42.0	5,184	6,063	5,628
Nev.	35.6	36.0	33.0	735	972	858
Wash.	35.7	29.0	37.0	6,210	2,871	9,620
Oreg.	32.3	33.0	35.5	8,774	9,933	14,732
Calif.	28.1	29.0	32.0	39,403	47,038	57,088
U.S.	24.2	24.1	25.4	310,668	238,104	285,402

1/ Short-time average.

RYE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Preliminary	Average	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48	1950	1939-48	1949	1950	1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	17.5	19.0	19.0	277	342	418
N.J.	16.9	17.5	17.5	255	228	245
Pa.	14.7	15.5	16.5	613	202	264
Ohio	16.9	18.0	16.5	872	270	908
Ind.	13.5	14.0	14.0	1,292	812	1,022
Ill.	12.8	15.0	14.5	724	750	754
Mich.	14.1	15.5	15.5	968	930	1,008
Wis.	11.2	13.0	12.5	1,397	1,196	1,212
Minn.	13.5	15.0	14.5	3,002	2,550	2,549
Iowa	15.0	14.0	14.0	335	168	224
Mo.	12.4	14.0	13.0	496	490	429
N.Dak.	11.8	12.0	10.5	5,777	2,748	2,572
S.Dak.	11.8	10.0	11.5	5,677	2,470	4,428
Nebr.	10.7	8.5	11.0	3,799	1,606	2,244
Kans.	10.8	10.5	10.5	846	273	388
Del.	13.0	12.0	13.5	198	180	256
Md.	14.3	14.0	13.5	268	266	256
Va.	13.1	15.0	14.5	499	375	377
W.Va.	12.1	13.0	14.0	51	26	28
N.C.	11.0	10.5	11.0	389	200	220
S.C.	9.4	9.5	10.0	165	86	80
Ga.	8.8	10.0	11.0	117	50	55
Ky.	13.0	14.0	12.5	344	378	300
Tenn.	10.0	10.5	11.0	357	210	264
Okla.	9.3	9.0	6.5	781	297	292
Tex.	9.2	8.0	7.5	191	304	240
Mont.	12.1	9.0	12.0	420	162	240
Idaho	14.4	15.0	15.0	74	45	45
Wyo.	10.0	12.0	8.5	162	84	60
Colo.	9.7	12.5	8.0	736	350	264
N.Mex.	9.9	13.0	8.0	84	52	32
Utah	10.1	9.0	8.0	78	72	64
Wash.	12.0	10.0	12.0	253	120	360
Oreg.	14.0	11.0	13.0	514	297	455
Calif.	11.5	9.0	13.0	144	108	156
U.S.	12.0	12.0	12.2	32,155	18,697	22,509

BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	1949	Indic.	Average	1949	Indic.
	1939-48	1950	1939-48	1939-48	1950	1950	1939-48	1950	1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	7	8	7	17.0	21.0	18.0	116	168	126
N.Y.	124	68	59	17.2	20.0	19.0	2,137	1,360	1,121
Pa.	119	92	83	19.1	20.5	21.0	2,262	1,836	1,743
Ohio	18	11	11	18.0	22.5	19.0	310	248	209
Ind.	10	7	7	14.0	14.5	15.0	136	102	105
Ill.	7	2	2	15.2	16.0	14.0	97	32	28
Mich.	30	19	19	14.8	14.5	15.0	444	276	235
Wis.	17	15	17	15.0	15.5	15.5	261	232	264
Minn.	36	23	30	13.6	14.0	12.0	486	322	360
N.Dak.	4	4	5	13.7	12.0	13.0	60	48	65
S.Dak.	3	3	3	12.7	8.0	9.0	44	24	27
Md.	5	4	4	20.2	19.0	22.0	103	76	88
Va.	7	6	6	16.2	17.5	15.5	119	105	93
W.Va.	10	5	5	18.7	19.0	19.0	189	95	95
Tenn.	6	12	12	14.7	17.5	16.5	91	210	198
U.S.	414	279	270	17.0	18.6	17.8	7,029	5,184	4,807

HOPS (Revised)

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1950	1950	1939-48	1950	1950
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Idaho	2/1,546	1,635	1,800	2/ 434	1,390	1,800
Wash.	1,812	1,490	1,800	16,389	19,370	24,120
Oreg.	896	990	1,100	17,040	14,652	16,500
Calif.	1,484	1,665	1,650	12,169	15,318	15,345
U.S.	1,252	1,340	1,493	45,816	50,730	57,765

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not marketed because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

2/ Short-time average.

HOPS

Year	Idaho		United States	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	harvested	harvested	harvested	harvested
	Acres	Thousand pounds	Acres	Thousand pounds
1944	190	306	37,190	48,146
1945	240	444	40,940	57,216
1946	240	380	40,940	53,551
1947	240	395	39,940	50,493
1948	620	645	40,420	50,464

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			For					
	Average:			harvest:			Average:		
	1939-48:	1949	1950	1939-48:	1949	1950	1939-48:	1949	1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	1/ 2	1	1	1/ 27.5	32.0	30.0	1/ 45	32	30
Iowa	2	1	2	21.0	22.0	21.0	54	22	42
Mo.	52	23	30	19.7	22.0	23.0	1,038	506	690
N.Dak.	5	4	4	14.5	12.0	13.0	69	48	52
S.Dak.	108	12	46	11.7	10.0	9.0	1,177	120	414
Nebr.	158	65	85	16.6	24.5	23.0	2,248	1,592	1,955
Kans.	1,254	1,148	1,389	15.8	23.0	20.0	20,651	26,404	27,780
N.C.	---	21	24	---	25.0	26.0	---	525	624
Ala.	1/ 27	43	45	1/ 19.6	22.0	21.0	1/ 569	946	945
Ark.	9	14	18	15.6	21.5	22.0	154	301	396
La.	1	1	1	16.4	19.5	19.0	20	20	19
Okla.	700	628	816	12.1	16.5	16.0	8,392	10,362	13,056
Tex.	3,698	3,869	5,378	16.8	24.0	22.0	62,054	92,676	118,316
Colo.	173	234	70	13.2	18.0	10.0	2,311	4,212	700
N.Mex.	200	395	255	13.0	22.0	13.0	2,890	8,694	3,239
Ariz.	43	61	72	35.3	44.0	41.0	1,562	2,634	2,952
Calif.	129	92	136	36.3	38.0	38.0	4,694	3,496	5,168
U.S.	6,552	6,612	8,370	16.4	23.1	21.1	108,836	152,630	176,428

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:			Average:		
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	1/ 12.9	13.0	13.0	1/ 96	13	13
Mich.	8.6	10.0	9.5	58	30	48
Wis.	11.4	13.0	12.5	128	221	175
Minn.	10.1	10.0	9.0	13,487	16,280	9,963
Iowa	12.3	14.0	13.0	1,940	1,456	884
Mo.	6.2	6.5	6.0	56	39	24
N.Dak.	7.3	7.5	7.5	8,617	13,155	12,368
S.Dak.	9.4	7.0	7.0	3,809	4,956	3,367
Kans.	6.7	6.5	6.5	1,002	221	105
Okla.	6.0	6.0	2/ 14.0	112	6	2/ 14
Tex.	8.2	6.0	6.0	448	1,974	1,404
Mont.	6.8	5.5	7.5	1,424	363	510
Wyo.	1/ 4.8	5.0	4.5	5	10	4
Ariz.	23.6	25.0	17.0	438	950	221
Wash.	1/ 11.1	12.0	14.0	28	24	14
Oreg.	1/ 11.2	11.0	8.0	48	88	16
Calif.	18.6	22.0	25.0	3,015	3,828	1,475
U.S.	9.5	8.9	8.2	34,752	43,664	30,695

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Includes an allowance for an upward adjustment in acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1950

August 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition August 1		
	Average	1949	Indi-	Average	1949	Indi-	Average	1949	1950
	1939-48		cated	1939-48		cated	1939-48		
			1950			1950			
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	0.96	0.95	0.85	858	834	761	83	65	70
N.H.	1.15	1.08	1.10	428	391	394	82	60	63
Vt.	1.39	1.30	1.30	1,402	1,369	1,360	87	60	71
Mass.	1.56	1.50	1.60	580	561	605	78	43	73
R.I.	1.38	1.39	1.35	50	50	50	75	38	64
Conn.	1.52	1.59	1.60	448	464	477	80	45	89
N.Y.	1.48	1.27	1.45	5,836	4,878	5,601	79	50	82
N.J.	1.61	1.70	1.70	417	430	449	71	43	77
Pa.	1.43	1.42	1.47	3,481	3,392	3,568	80	71	88
Ohio	1.45	1.46	1.48	3,707	3,556	3,919	82	86	90
Ind.	1.36	1.44	1.45	2,580	2,212	2,530	80	92	94
Ill.	1.42	1.70	1.60	4,026	3,753	4,536	82	90	90
Mich.	1.38	1.32	1.35	3,779	3,362	3,622	77	86	90
Wis.	1.67	1.60	1.70	6,844	6,088	6,744	77	78	88
Minn.	1.47	1.39	1.55	6,402	5,021	5,688	81	77	78
Iowa	1.56	1.62	1.70	5,511	4,855	6,477	87	91	94
Mo.	1.17	1.36	1.25	4,215	5,095	4,876	79	98	92
N.Dak.	.96	.86	.95	3,018	2,818	3,153	84	72	83
S.Dak.	.84	.66	.75	2,794	2,939	3,502	80	62	75
Nebr.	.99	1.10	1.10	3,828	4,786	4,870	77	91	89
Kans.	1.55	1.66	1.55	2,604	3,299	3,095	79	91	93
Del.	1.30	1.34	1.35	96	90	92	80	49	89
Md.	1.31	1.43	1.40	583	650	654	78	79	87
Va.	1.13	1.33	1.25	1,536	1,800	1,656	85	96	97
W.Va.	1.21	1.26	1.30	961	1,024	1,070	85	90	95
N.C.	.99	1.16	1.10	1,219	1,395	1,299	84	91	92
S.C.	.78	.96	.80	451	484	414	78	83	85
Ga.	.54	.64	.56	750	698	583	80	90	82
Fla.	.54	.60	.62	64	53	55	85	86	83
Ky.	1.28	1.41	1.40	2,258	2,635	2,579	82	89	98
Tenn.	1.15	1.36	1.30	2,178	2,464	2,184	75	96	94
Ala.	.73	.85	.85	754	660	613	81	92	88
Miss.	1.23	1.31	1.30	1,098	988	1,001	78	92	89
Ark.	1.14	1.35	1.25	1,589	1,681	1,589	73	93	91
La.	1.23	1.38	1.35	406	446	428	78	93	90
Okla.	1.22	1.43	1.35	1,607	1,830	1,854	77	87	96
Tex.	.95	1.12	1.15	1,426	1,366	1,429	73	85	89
Mont.	1.21	1.08	1.20	2,589	2,479	2,903	86	58	93
Idaho	2.09	2.16	2.05	2,401	2,422	2,306	88	79	91
Wyo.	1.13	1.13	1.07	1,233	1,283	1,248	86	83	83
Colo.	1.54	1.67	1.35	2,177	2,360	1,818	81	92	64
N.Mex.	2.14	2.30	2.25	466	506	526	70	91	80
Ariz.	2.24	2.45	2.45	614	629	654	74	87	83
Utah	2.01	2.17	1.77	1,145	1,219	1,000	77	87	80
Nev.	1.45	1.55	1.45	606	688	642	89	91	83
Wash.	1.95	1.86	2.00	1,790	1,571	1,760	82	67	78
Oreg.	1.76	1.59	1.70	1,942	1,710	1,892	82	70	81
Calif.	2.85	2.81	3.00	5,599	5,771	6,459	78	70	79
U.S.	1.35	1.36	1.39	100,344	99,305	104,991	80	83	88

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1950

August 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.42	1.50	1.30	6	8	3
N.H.	2.04	2.05	2.00	8	10	10
Vt.	2.12	2.05	2.10	49	62	69
Mass.	2.23	2.10	2.35	25	27	33
R.I.	2.26	2.25	2.20	2	2	2
Conn.	2.36	2.45	2.45	56	78	86
N.Y.	1.97	1.85	2.05	784	670	824
N.J.	2.13	2.20	2.20	147	163	180
Pa.	1.90	1.95	1.95	550	585	644
Ohio	1.95	2.05	2.00	878	1,082	1,056
Ind.	1.84	1.90	1.90	781	950	950
Ill.	2.30	2.50	2.40	1,210	2,012	2,047
Mich.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1,851	1,844	1,882
Wis.	2.14	2.15	2.05	2,216	3,554	3,626
Minn.	2.02	2.00	2.10	2,301	2,182	2,726
Iowa	2.22	2.15	2.35	1,969	2,249	2,827
Mo.	2.59	2.70	2.80	779	1,042	983
N.Dak.	1.40	1.35	1.50	245	346	450
S.Dak.	1.51	1.30	1.45	503	712	954
Nebr.	1.88	2.05	2.00	1,581	2,290	2,324
Kans.	2.05	2.10	1.95	1,599	2,155	1,940
Del.	2.22	2.25	2.30	12	14	14
Md.	1.99	2.15	2.00	94	135	132
Va.	2.15	2.50	2.40	155	295	283
W.Va.	2.06	2.10	2.20	102	141	156
N.C.	2.08	2.50	2.50	31	128	150
Ga.	1.74	2.20	2.20	6	11	13
Ky.	2.09	2.20	2.25	479	605	626
Tenn.	2.24	2.40	2.40	278	451	384
Ala.	1.72	2.10	2.00	13	46	44
Miss.	2.26	2.30	2.30	134	94	53
Ark.	2.48	2.75	2.55	256	280	209
La.	2.17	2.40	2.60	50	50	49
Okla.	1.94	2.15	1.95	640	888	885
Tex.	2.59	2.75	2.85	320	371	442
Mont.	1.66	1.50	1.65	1,193	1,138	1,266
Idaho	2.47	2.60	2.40	1,963	2,028	1,946
Wyo.	1.67	1.70	1.60	579	527	526
Colo.	2.09	2.30	1.85	1,323	1,392	1,075
N.Mex.	2.77	2.90	2.80	385	429	456
Ariz.	2.54	2.70	2.70	512	543	570
Utah	2.25	2.50	2.00	945	970	776
Nev.	2.47	2.80	2.50	264	308	275
Wash.	2.46	2.45	2.55	772	725	785
Oreg.	2.60	2.65	2.65	704	673	708
Calif.	4.40	4.45	4.60	4,025	4,281	4,867
U.S.	2.20	2.23	2.21	32,775	38,546	40,316

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1950

August 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

		Yield per acre		Production		
State	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	Indicated	
	1939-48		1950	1939-48	1950	
		Tons		Thousand tons		
Maine	1.07	1.10	0.95	493	454	416
N.H.	1.28	1.20	1.25	222	179	198
Vt.	1.45	1.35	1.35	850	761	753
Mass.	1.70	1.65	1.75	368	330	357
R.I.	1.49	1.45	1.50	25	22	24
Conn.	1.60	1.65	1.65	228	219	228
N.Y.	1.50	1.25	1.45	4,063	3,232	3,712
N.J.	1.44	1.55	1.50	181	191	184
Pa.	1.37	1.35	1.40	2,675	2,638	2,736
Ohio	1.34	1.30	1.35	2,484	2,261	2,630
Ind.	1.21	1.20	1.25	1,184	890	1,224
Ill.	1.32	1.30	1.35	1,864	1,260	2,041
Mich.	1.28	1.15	1.25	1,612	1,180	1,372
Wis.	1.54	1.20	1.45	4,072	2,280	2,562
Minn.	1.45	1.20	1.40	1,558	1,084	1,239
Iowa	1.32	1.35	1.40	2,837	2,342	3,328
Mo.	1.01	1.15	1.15	1,163	1,211	1,429
N.Dak.	1.26	1.05	1.25	6	4	5
S.Dak.	1.14	.75	.80	15	16	54
Nebr.	1.17	1.15	1.20	30	45	94
Kans.	1.25	1.30	1.25	81	136	184
Del.	1.29	1.35	1.35	40	35	34
Md.	1.23	1.30	1.30	366	386	382
Va.	1.18	1.40	1.30	558	675	564
W.Va.	1.19	1.20	1.25	502	526	548
N.C.	1.14	1.25	1.25	88	119	108
Ga.	.89	1.00	.85	6	8	7
Ky.	1.23	1.20	1.30	500	434	462
Tenn.	1.17	1.20	1.25	212	210	215
Ala.	.83	.95	.95	4	5	5
Miss.	1.15	1.30	1.30	13	16	17
Ark.	1.10	1.40	1.35	29	39	39
La.	1.04	1.10	1.10	21	28	28
Mont.	1.35	1.30	1.35	260	291	312
Idaho	1.31	1.30	1.30	153	121	124
Wyo.	1.22	1.10	1.00	99	92	78
Colo.	1.45	1.50	1.30	229	237	202
N.Mex.	1.35	1.20	1.20	16	17	18
Utah	1.66	1.80	1.50	42	38	30
Nev.	1.36	1.70	1.60	39	56	54
Wash.	2.14	2.00	2.15	398	352	393
Oreg.	1.82	1.65	1.80	207	175	196
Calif.	1.84	1.60	1.80	69	62	70
U.S.	1.36	1.28	1.36	29,864	24,657	28,656

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDeza HAY						
State	Average	Yield per acre	Indicated	Average	Production	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Ohio	1.18	1.30	1.35	10	13	15
Ind.	1.08	1.15	1.15	102	109	99
Ill.	1.05	1.15	1.15	110	133	156
Mo.	1.03	1.25	1.05	1,413	2,194	1,862
Kans.	1.08	1.20	1.15	79	127	115
Del.	1.10	1.05	1.10	14	18	21
Md.	1.12	1.30	1.25	38	62	69
Va.	1.04	1.15	1.10	488	536	522
W.Va.	1.06	1.10	1.15	26	22	25
N.C.	1.08	1.20	1.10	499	598	531
S.C.	.91	1.05	.80	153	288	223
Ga.	.86	.95	.80	138	199	150
Ky.	1.13	1.30	1.25	850	1,154	1,110
Tenn.	1.06	1.25	1.15	1,261	1,394	1,205
Ala.	.86	.95	.95	97	99	108
Miss.	1.18	1.30	1.30	351	384	407
Ark.	1.00	1.20	1.10	670	894	860
La.	1.24	1.45	1.40	116	151	136
Okla.	1.04	1.35	1.25	70	196	196
U.S.	1.06	1.22	1.11	6,485	8,571	7,810

WILD HAY							
		Yield per acre				Production	
State	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated	
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950	
		Tons				Thousand tons	
Wis.	1.18	1.05	1.15	154	110	121	
Minn.	1.10	1.00	1.10	1,516	1,132	1,121	
Iowa	1.16	1.15	1.20	122	99	96	
Mo.	1.16	1.30	1.30	174	185	196	
N.Dak.	.88	.80	.85	1,990	1,994	2,119	
S.Dak.	.73	.55	.60	1,957	2,020	2,226	
Nebr.	.71	.75	.75	1,961	2,255	2,255	
Kans.	1.08	1.15	1.15	683	756	770	
Ark.	1.08	1.30	1.30	195	231	231	
Okla.	1.11	1.20	1.20	476	486	476	
Tex.	1.02	1.15	1.15	184	187	178	
Mont.	.87	.85	.90	698	717	806	
Idaho	1.10	1.05	.95	153	169	142	
Wyo.	.82	.90	.80	400	457	426	
Colo.	.97	1.10	.85	422	521	363	
N.Mex.	.79	.80	.80	14	13	10	
Ariz.	.84	.85	.70	3	3	2	
Utah	1.20	1.30	1.20	111	143	137	
Nev.	1.05	1.05	1.00	266	280	267	
Wash.	1.20	1.10	1.15	54	46	51	
Oreg.	1.15	1.05	1.15	310	294	335	
Calif.	1.26	1.15	1.25	220	198	215	
22 States	.89	.82	.84	12,064	12,296	12,543	

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage 1/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest,	Average:	cated	Average	cated			
	1939-48:	1949	1939-48:	1949	1939-48	1949			
	1939-48	1950	1939-48	1950	1939-48	1950			
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	153	138	150	1,220	1,420	1,350	186,333	195,960	202,500
N.C.	280	236	238	1,138	1,030	1,040	315,847	243,080	247,520
Penn.	8	5	5	762	825	850	5,922	4,125	4,250
TOTAL	440	379	393	1,159	1,169	1,156	508,102	443,165	454,270
S.C.	30	22	20	611	650	650	18,312	14,300	13,000
Ga.	972	800	672	687	765	800	666,233	612,000	537,600
Fla.	100	67	67	632	765	800	63,350	51,255	53,600
Ala.	441	350	276	670	830	775	295,360	290,500	213,900
Miss.	23	13	12	355	375	410	8,314	4,875	4,920
TOTAL	1,566	1,252	1,047	672	777	786	1,051,568	972,930	823,020
Ark.	19	8	8	373	450	450	6,877	3,600	3,600
La.	10	3	3	328	360	350	3,201	1,080	1,050
Okla.	192	170	185	469	670	600	89,137	113,900	111,000
Tex.	645	513	472	450	650	550	283,952	333,450	259,600
N. Mex.	8	7	7	1,022	1,100	1,050	7,853	7,700	7,350
TOTAL	874	701	675	455	656	567	391,020	459,730	382,600
U. S.	2,880	2,332	2,115	687	804	785	1,950,690	1,875,825	1,659,890
1/	Equivalent solid acreage.								

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	: 1939-48	: 1949	: 1950	: 1939-48	: 1949	: 1950
	: 1939-48	: 1950	: 1939-48	: 1939-48	: 1950	: 1939-48
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	19.3	24.0	22.0	17,547	20,592	23,364
Ind.	18.4	23.0	21.0	22,958	33,166	35,280
Ill.	21.2	26.0	24.0	64,513	82,602	92,760
Mich.	16.4	22.0	20.0	1,525	1,452	2,180
Wis.	14.2	16.5	14.5	490	248	290
Minn.	15.4	17.5	17.0	5,995	12,408	18,054
Iowa	19.6	22.5	21.0	28,766	28,778	38,178
Mo.	15.0	21.0	21.0	8,046	17,997	23,856
Kans.	11.1	14.5	14.0	1,715	3,436	4,368
Va.	14.8	18.0	16.5	1,128	2,106	2,244
N.C.	12.0	15.0	14.5	2,675	3,960	4,147
Ky.	15.2	18.5	17.5	1,102	2,202	2,292
Tenn.	13.5	19.0	19.0	642	1,140	1,710
Miss.	12.8	15.5	18.0	1,212	1,674	5,274
Ark.	14.6	20.0	19.5	2,980	5,820	9,750
Other States	12.8	15.1	15.9	3,198	4,724	6,954
United States	18.8	22.4	20.9	164,491	222,305	270,701

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as of
August 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (C.D.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	988	950	920	70	57	46
New York	999	1,050	1,190	1,307	1,638	1,559
Michigan	822	1,150	800	4,405	5,968	3,696
Minnesota	547	650	600	21	6	6
Total N.E.	856	1,124	886	5,821	7,669	5,307
Nebraska	1,528	1,600	1,500	755	1,312	1,050
Montana	1,246	1,200	1,300	304	288	234
Idaho	1,592	1,750	1,600	2,106	2,608	2,128
Wyoming	1,305	1,330	1,230	1,072	1,210	849
Washington	1,136	1,800	1,750	42	108	228
Total N.W.	1,460	1,570	1,482	4,293	5,526	4,489
Colorado	618	860	750	1,944	2,537	1,860
New Mexico	314	410	290	654	554	220
Arizona	490	500	500	66	60	55
Utah	589	500	300	40	65	33
Total S.W.	509	707	627	2,707	3,216	2,168
California						
Standard Lima	1,313	1,635	1,700	1,162	1,504	1,207
Baby Lima	1,465	1,580	1,600	985	1,390	1,248
Other	1,202	1,229	1,330	2,399	2,249	2,314
Total Calif.	1,279	1,417	1,476	4,546	5,143	4,769
United States	932	1,164	1,065	17,367	21,554	16,733

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	3/ 862	950	900	3/ 37	66	36
N. Dak.	3/ 1,140	1,200	1,000	3/ 142	36	30
Mont.	1,177	1,150	1,300	364	80	78
Idaho	1,230	1,080	1,450	1,679	918	798
Wyo.	3/ 1,130	1,000	1,250	3/ 24	20	25
Colo.	874	1,000	1,000	185	250	200
Wash.	1,324	910	1,440	2,963	1,583	1,498
Oreg.	1,358	700	1,300	334	105	156
Calif.	3/ 982	1,230	1,100	3/ 198	209	99
U.S.	1,246	975	1,353	5,800	3,267	2,920

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production			Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/		
	Average	1949	Indi- cated	Average	1949	Indi- cated	Average	1949	1950
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950	1939-48		
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/			Thousand bags 2/		
Ark.	2,213	2,295	2,250	6,024	9,226	7,425	7	4	5
La.	1,741	1,845	1,950	9,832	11,051	10,862	21	23	11
Tex.	2,077	1,935	2,150	7,873	10,178	10,170	11	11	10
Calif.	2,986	3,285	3,150	6,011	9,658	7,780	—	—	—
U.S.	2,094	2,203	2,255	29,790	40,113	36,237	38	38	26

1/ 3 States only.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,583	1,597	1,638	9,981	13,259	12,938
Conn.	1,368	1,357	1,492	23,527	26,463	28,043
N.Y.	1,335	1,300	1,400	1,154	650	700
Pa.	1,450	1,541	1,551	51,164	58,709	61,405
Ohio	1,091	1,365	1,311	24,559	27,990	26,610
Ind.	1,151	1,269	1,299	11,436	13,328	13,640
Wis.	1,479	1,535	1,478	33,252	30,846	31,045
Minn.	1,225	1,450	1,200	723	580	480
Mo.	1,035	1,150	1,150	6,078	5,980	5,520
Kans.	989	1,025	1,025	283	205	205
Md.	762	820	750	32,121	41,000	36,750
Va.	1,043	1,146	1,230	132,659	136,972	147,610
W.Va.	1,036	1,370	1,200	3,024	4,384	3,480
N.C.	1,065	1,182	1,223	709,014	747,082	783,960
S.C.	1,066	1,325	1,275	120,400	147,075	144,075
Ga.	985	1,244	1,051	88,728	115,670	103,115
Fla.	911	1,090	1,034	19,157	25,061	23,580
Ky.	1,064	1,208	1,159	386,325	438,245	374,870
Tenn.	1,122	1,218	1,331	123,872	136,277	134,010
Ala.	819	800	850	307	400	425
La.	466	667	500	183	200	150
U.S.	1,073	1,209	1,311	1,777,945	1,970,376	1,932,611

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE -

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1939-48	Indicated 1950	Production	
		1949	1950			1949	Indicated 1950
Pounds							
Thousand pounds							
CLASS 1, FLUE CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,019	1,200	99,339	100,740	112,800	
North Carolina	11	994	1,200	254,833	256,800	296,400	
Total Old Belt	11	1,000	1,200	354,172	357,540	409,200	
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	1,110	1,220	358,674	378,480	374,540	
North Carolina	13	1,088	1,260	83,200	96,250	97,020	
South Carolina	13	1,066	1,325	120,400	147,075	144,075	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,075	1,269	203,600	243,325	241,095	
Georgia	14	985	1,050	87,810	114,540	101,850	
Florida	14	884	1,000	15,687	20,223	18,900	
Alabama	14	810	850	258	400	425	
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	968	1,041	103,754	135,163	121,175	
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,048	1,201	1,020,200	1,114,508	1,146,010	
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED							
Total Virginia Belt	21	942	1,100	14,399	12,252	11,000	
Kentucky	22	988	1,125	13,761	12,305	11,588	
Tennessee	22	1,038	1,300	32,259	30,420	25,870	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,023	1,240	46,020	42,725	37,458	
Kentucky	23	980	1,100	16,048	14,080	12,100	
Tennessee	23	996	1,100	3,736	2,916	2,640	
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	983	1,100	19,783	16,996	14,740	
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	940	1,000	228	100	100	
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	997	1,179	80,430	72,073	63,298	
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,034	1,200	14,457	17,940	15,360	
Indiana	31	1,154	1,300	11,224	13,208	13,520	
Missouri	31	1,035	1,150	6,078	5,980	5,520	
Kansas	31	989	1,025	283	205	205	
Virginia	31	1,392	1,650	16,151	20,160	20,295	
West Virginia	31	1,036	1,200	3,024	4,384	3,480	
North Carolina	31	1,318	1,600	12,307	15,552	16,000	
Kentucky	31	1,075	1,160	324,664	384,300	324,800	
Tennessee	31	1,168	1,350	83,136	98,400	101,250	
Total Burley Belt	31	1,104	1,225	471,373	560,129	500,130	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	762	750	32,121	41,000	36,750	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,074	1,174	503,494	601,129	537,180	

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

July 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1939-48	Indicated 1950	Production		Indicated 1950
		1949	1950			Average 1939-48	1949	
		Thousand pounds						
Pounds								
3B Dark Air-cured								
Indiana	35	1,003	1,200	1,003	1,200	212	120	120
Kentucky	35	1,062	1,160	1,062	1,200	15,680	16,240	15,120
Tennessee	35	1,048	1,195	1,048	1,250	14,741	4,541	1,250
Total One Sucker	35	1,058	1,168	1,058	1,211	21,633	20,501	13,450
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,022	1,100	1,022	1,175	14,944	11,220	11,162
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	920	955	920	950	2,759	3,820	3,515
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,032	1,120	1,032	1,166	39,547	35,941	34,167
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:								
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,448	1,540	1,448	1,550	50,527	57,904	60,605
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,180	1,500	1,180	1,500	10,101	10,050	11,250
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,1389	1,534	1,1389	1,542	1,50,698	57,954	71,855
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:								
Massachusetts	51	1,628	1,650	1,628	1,730	163	165	173
Connecticut	51	1,600	1,580	1,600	1,720	12,868	13,746	15,856
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,600	1,591	1,600	1,720	13,031	13,911	17,029
Massachusetts	52	1,724	1,700	1,724	1,700	8,515	10,382	10,980
Connecticut	52	1,629	1,530	1,629	1,740	4,383	4,233	4,698
Total Conn. Valley Havana								
Seed								
New York	52	1,699	1,726	1,699	1,702	12,903	14,675	15,678
Pennsylvania	53	1,335	1,300	1,335	1,400	1,154	650	700
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,555	1,610	1,555	1,600	637	805	800
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,411	1,455	1,411	1,500	1,792	1,455	1,500
Wisconsin	55	1,459	1,500	1,459	1,450	16,341	12,750	13,195
Minnesota	55	1,499	1,560	1,499	1,500	16,911	18,096	17,850
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,225	1,450	1,225	1,200	723	580	480
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,485	1,556	1,485	1,490	17,634	18,676	18,320
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61	1,531	1,584	1,531	1,593	62,211	61,467	55,732
Connecticut	61	1,018	1,130	1,018	1,050	1,304	2,712	1,785
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	968	1,040	968	1,030	6,270	8,424	6,489
Georgia	62	976	1,061	976	1,034	7,574	11,136	8,274
Florida	62	1,020	1,130	1,020	1,150	737	1,130	1,265
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,019	1,120	1,019	1,200	3,072	4,838	4,680
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,041	1,170	1,041	1,183	5,809	5,968	5,945
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	938	1,095	938	1,094	11,383	17,104	14,219
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:								
Louisiana Perique	72	1,402	1,455	1,402	1,508	134,292	146,525	151,806
United States	All	1,073	1,209	1,073	1,211	1,777,945	1,970,376	1,932,611
I/ Includes type 45 in 1939.								

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1949	Indic.	Average	1949	Indic.	
	Average:	harvest,	Average:	1949	1950	Average:	1949	1950	
	1939-48:	1949	1939-48:	1949	1950	1939-48:	1949	1950	
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	15.6	5.5	5.0	564	570	550	4,350	1,600	1,400
Kans.	16	7	5	296	340	275	2,350	1,200	700
Okla.	74	65	65	323	350	380	12,050	11,400	12,400
Tex.	70	49	31	312	380	280	4,710	9,300	4,300
Colo.	79	71	50	284	340	225	11,460	12,100	5,600
N. Mex.	49	50	32	249	340	220	6,250	8,500	3,500
U.S.	263.4	247.5	188.0	311	356	297	41,170	44,100	27,200

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	9.3	10.5	10.5	269	252	273
Mich.	3.6	9.6	9.5	733	743	969
Nebr.	12.2	14.7	13.0	740	559	741
Mont.	11.8	11.8	12.5	836	697	775
Idaho	15.2	17.8	16.5	1,037	1,067	1,468
Wyo.	11.7	14.5	14.0	430	406	476
Colo.	13.0	16.1	15.0	1,849	1,878	2,190
Utah	13.5	16.6	13.5	538	466	500
Calif. 1/	16.4	18.8	18.0	2,149	2,519	3,636
Other States	12.0	13.2	11.9	1,357	1,610	2,005
U.S.	12.8	14.8	14.1	9,938	10,197	13,033

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	18.5	18.8	21.0	5,010	5,640	6,237
Fla.	30.5	30.7	34.0	904	1,156	1,360
Total	19.7	20.1	22.5	5,915	6,796	7,597

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1950

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/				
Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1939-48	1948	1949	Indicated 1950
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	768	949	1,006	1,273
New Hampshire	732	612	1,056	1,022
Vermont	670	774	1,089	960
Massachusetts	2,473	2,194	3,842	3,825
Rhode Island	207	143	279	221
Connecticut	1,188	824	1,640	1,366
New York	14,399	11,750	20,090	17,625
New Jersey	2,490	1,364	3,124	2,240
Pennsylvania	7,300	4,520	9,680	7,245
Total North Atlantic	30,228	23,130	41,806	35,777
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	661	382	624	488
Maryland	1,526	928	1,251	1,352
Virginia	9,589	8,240	8,525	11,390
West Virginia	3,844	2,750	3,720	4,500
North Carolina	982	976	448	1,040
Total South Atlantic	16,601	13,276	14,568	18,770
Total Eastern States	46,829	36,406	56,374	54,547
North Central:				
Ohio	3,828	1,936	5,446	3,420
Indiana	1,333	1,018	1,715	1,020
Illinois	3,125	2,401	4,176	2,530
Michigan	6,776	4,830	11,735	6,903
Wisconsin	725	642	724	750
Minnesota	174	53	357	119
Iowa	155	131	223	146
Missouri	1,260	865	1,548	1,020
Nebraska	157	102	120	52
Kansas	610	376	808	361
Total North Central	18,142	12,354	26,852	16,321
South Central				
Kentucky	281	250	433	275
Tennessee	354	273	383	430
Arkansas	612	567	706	400
Total South Central	1,248	1,090	1,522	1,105
Total Central States	19,390	13,444	28,374	17,426
Western States:				
Montana	237	214	170	120
Idaho	1,911	1,450	1,825	1,240
Colorado	1,469	1,395	1,628	968
New Mexico	739	750	788	188
Utah	473	450	365	240
Washington	27,764	25,760	31,820	34,224
Oregon	2,783	2,668	2,953	2,890
California	7,814	5,870	2,445	6,384
Total Western States	43,189	38,557	48,994	46,254
Total 35 States	109,408	88,407	133,742	118,227

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PEACHES				
Production 1/				
State	Average	1948	1949	Indicated
	1939-48			1950
Thousand bushels				
N. H.	13	14	22	1
Mass.	56	68	75	19
R. I.	13	14	15	4
Conn.	126	139	164	104
N. Y.	1,330	1,114	1,428	990
N. J.	1,416	1,175	1,948	1,632
Pa.	1,987	2,182	2,451	2,223
Ohio	871	780	1,194	836
Ind.	453	559	794	250
Ill.	1,524	1,428	2,307	1,018
Mich.	3,606	3,250	3,500	4,176
Mo.	738	752	950	950
Kans.	73	160	185	122
Del.	374	402	468	225
Md.	544	533	714	563
Va.	1,501	1,209	1,734	891
W. Va.	531	530	529	538
N. C.	2,167	1,646	1,428	438
S. C.	3,789	3,160	2,340	468
Ga.	5,044	2,812	2,040	845
Fla.	89	92	66	56
Ky.	650	462	702	179
Tenn.	925	428	324	144
Ala.	1,400	1,298	792	440
Miss.	871	840	518	286
Ark.	2,203	2,432	2,412	1,800
La.	302	330	265	178
Okla.	444	280	679	378
Tex.	1,743	1,140	2,400	899
Idaho	303	324	353	41
Colo.	1,901	1,922	2,109	1,325
N. Mex.	181	74	172	39
Utah	754	821	778	108
Wash.	2,276	2,210	2,772	81
Oreg.	614	595	979	330
Calif., all	29,161	30,127	35,211	29,419
Clingstone	2/18,151	20,835	24,085	19,918
Freestone	11,009	9,292	11,126	9,501
U. S.	3/70,090	65,352	74,818	51,296

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

PEARS				
State	Average 1939-48	Production 1/ 1948		Indicated 1950
		1948	1949	
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	46	38	67	80
Conn.	51	34	57	52
N.Y.	841	384	1,195	1,033
Pa.	360	255	385	348
Ohio	300	178	272	198
Ind.	168	142	182	127
Ill.	389	330	410	265
Mich.	766	300	1,200	884
Mo.	236	170	195	150
Kans.	102	135	112	96
Va.	305	252	106	88
W.Va.	95	90	56	76
N.C.	280	209	130	154
S.C.	130	108	70	60
Ga.	388	385	187	198
Fla.	171	214	176	150
Ky.	168	118	104	36
Tenn.	200	86	51	46
Ala.	312	288	194	176
Miss.	351	360	195	197
Ark.	187	236	180	165
La.	204	240	198	199
Okla.	162	142	229	162
Tex.	374	236	484	281
Idaho	61	61	64	36
Colo.	184	155	204	130
Utah	161	140	170	25
Wash., all	7,070	5,555	7,030	5,456
Bartlett	5,238	3,780	5,175	3,944
Other	1,832	1,775	1,855	1,512
Oreg., all	4,592	4,825	6,166	5,363
Bartlett	1,868	1,861	2,681	1,960
Other	2,724	2,964	3,485	3,403
Calif., all	11,413	10,668	16,335	12,376
Bartlett	10,017	9,418	14,335	10,959
Other	1,396	1,250	2,000	1,417
U. S.	2/ 30,295	26,334	36,404	28,607

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/				Indicated
	Average	1948	1949	1950	
	1939-48				
T o n s					
N.Y.	54,990	65,200	48,400	64,700	
N.J.	2,140	1,800	2,200	1,800	
Pa.	16,460	17,200	14,100	20,200	
Ohio	16,060	11,000	15,800	18,300	
Ind.	2,350	2,100	2,500	2,400	
Ill.	3,410	3,100	3,100	3,600	
Mich.	33,990	27,000	34,300	40,300	
Iowa	2,990	3,100	4,500	4,000	
Mo.	4,950	3,800	3,800	3,700	
Kans.	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,200	
Va.	1,840	2,300	1,800	2,300	
W. Va.	1,360	1,500	1,500	1,900	
N.C.	5,250	5,600	4,500	5,500	
S.C.	1,130	1,100	800	1,000	
Ga.	2,120	2,900	2,300	2,700	
Ark.	9,270	11,100	11,900	11,300	
Ariz.	990	800	1,000	1,200	
Wash.	16,360	24,000	20,800	21,100	
Oreg.	1,670	1,400	1,400	1,400	
Calif., all	2,583,600	2,891,000	2,485,000	2,324,000	
Wine varieties	564,000	620,000	538,000	493,000	
Table varieties	517,100	592,000	514,000	529,000	
Raisin varieties	1,502,500	1,679,000	1,433,000	1,302,000	
Raisins 2/	256,100	231,500	262,000	---	
Not dried	478,100	753,000	385,000	---	
U. S.	3/ 2,776,885	3,078,400	2,662,100	2,533,600	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CITRUS FRUITS						
Crop	Condition August 1 1/					
and	Average	1947	1948	1949	1950	
State	1939-48					
Percent						
ORANGES:						
California, all	76	74	77	71	72	
Navels & Misc. 2/	76	73	79	70	68	
Valencias	76	75	76	72	73	
Florida, all	70	66	70	71	72	
Early & Midseason	3/ 70	66	72	72	72	
Valencias	3/ 68	65	68	70	72	
Texas, all	72	74	66	16	67	
Early & Midseason 2/	--	74	66	17	67	
Valencias	--	74	65	14	66	
Arizona, all	72	61	65	74	70	
Navels & Misc. 2/	3/ 69	55	65	75	71	
Valencias	3/ 72	66	65	74	69	
Louisiana, all 2/	72	72	76	74	74	
5 States	73	71	74	69	72	
TANGERINES:						
Florida	60	62	58	61	60	
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all	62	65	62	62	64	
Seedless	3/ 65	67	63	64	66	
Other	3/ 61	63	61	61	63	
Texas, all	64	69	54	13	51	
Arizona, all	71	70	66	72	68	
California, all	78	78	79	76	74	
Desert Valleys	3/ 79	75	80	75	79	
Other	3/ 79	80	79	77	71	
4 States	64	68	60	45	60	
LEMONS:						
California	76	77	77	56	74	
LIMES:						
Florida	65	74	72	38	78	

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average	1947	1948	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:					
	Fresh basis				
California	207,400	169,000	219,000	165,000	196,000
Washington	20,280	28,000	20,300	26,400	1,400
Utah	5,830	4,500	7,300	6,200	400
3 States	233,510	201,500	246,600	197,600	197,800
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,280	4,000	3,500	6,100	5,000
California	76,300	74,000	67,000	30,000	78,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	22,570	37,000	20,800	27,100	10,800
Washington, all	24,560	23,100	19,000	25,000	13,200
Eastern Washington	17,050	19,100	17,000	15,000	12,200
Western Washington	7,510	4,000	2,000	10,000	1,000
Oregon, all	77,770	34,400	48,800	107,000	22,900
Eastern Oregon	16,300	18,900	19,700	12,000	4,200
Western Oregon	61,470	15,500	29,100	85,000	18,700
	Dry basis 2/				
California	190,600	200,000	182,000	152,000	147,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1		Production 1/		
	Average	1949	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1939-48	1949	1950
	Percent			Tons	
FIGS:					
California					
Dried	84	86	73	2/32,910	2/28,400
Not dried				16,230	8,000
OLIVES:					
California	55	45	50	47,900	39,000
ALMONDS:					
California	---	---	---	23,310	43,300
WALNUTS:					
California	---	---	---	59,590	3/80,200
Oregon	---	---	---	6,270	7,200
2 States	---	---	---	65,860	3/88,100
PILBERTS:					
Oregon	---	---	---	5,110	9,700
Washington	---	---	---	858	1,440
2 States	---	---	---	5,968	11,140
AVOCADOS:					
Florida	54	68	61	2,703	3,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis. 3/ Revised.

CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Production 1/			Production 1/			Production 1/		
	Average:	1949	Prelim.	Average:	1949	Prelim.	Average:	1949	Prelim.
	1939-48:	1949	1950	1939-48:	1949	1950	1939-48:	1949	1950
	Tons			Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	2,230	2,900	3,200	17,510	17,500	27,100	19,740	20,400	30,300
Pa.	1,420	1,700	1,500	5,830	9,000	9,500	7,250	10,700	11,000
Ohio	504	370	510	2,693	1,910	2,810	3,197	2,280	3,320
Mich.	3,280	6,400	7,400	41,200	60,500	86,400	44,480	66,900	93,800
Wis.	---	---	---	12,460	11,600	15,800	12,460	11,600	15,800
5 Eastern States	7,434	11,370	12,610	79,693	100,510	141,610	87,127	111,880	154,220
Mont.	369	1,760	700	304	310	290	673	2,070	990
Idaho	2,337	4,100	1,120	594	630	570	2,931	4,730	1,690
Colo.	406	370	130	3,538	3,380	1,880	3,944	3,750	2,010
Utah	3,390	2,900	200	2,250	1,900	600	5,640	4,800	800
Wash.	25,360	39,000	17,600	4,740	3,000	3,600	30,100	42,000	21,200
Oreg.	19,810	34,200	17,400	2,165	2,800	2,300	21,975	37,000	19,700
Calif.	26,850	44,000	30,800	---	---	---	26,850	44,000	30,800
7 Western States	78,522	126,330	67,950	13,591	12,020	9,240	92,113	138,350	77,190
12 States	85,956	137,700	80,560	93,284	112,530	150,850	179,240	250,230	231,410

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling			All pecans		
	Production			Production			Production		
	Average:	1949	Indic.	Average:	1949	Indic.	Average:	1949	Indic.
	1939-48:	1949	1950	1939-48:	1949	1950	1939-48:	1949	1950
	1,000 lb.			1,000 lb.			1,000 lb.		
N.C.	2,204	2,573	1,760	279	351	220	2,483	2,924	1,980
S.C.	2,106	2,750	2,280	359	450	370	2,465	3,200	2,650
Ga.	23,723	14,400	21,400	4,506	3,600	5,000	28,228	18,000	26,400
Fla.	2,450	2,080	2,847	1,844	1,570	1,898	4,294	3,650	4,745
Ala.	9,088	12,700	7,510	2,173	2,800	1,765	11,261	15,500	9,275
Miss.	3,391	4,500	2,080	3,226	5,500	2,560	6,617	10,000	4,640
Ark.	726	650	621	3,133	4,250	3,540	3,860	4,900	4,161
Ia.	2,510	2,200	2,220	7,086	14,800	10,000	9,596	17,000	12,220
Okla.	1,389	2,040	900	19,871	21,960	8,100	21,260	24,000	9,000
Tex.	3,638	3,480	3,780	25,977	25,520	27,720	29,615	29,000	31,500
U.S.	2/51,267	47,373	45,398	2/69,688	80,801	61,173	2/120,955	128,174	106,571

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ U. S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
August 1, 1950

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE:	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1939-48	1949 : 1949	Indicated : 1950	Average : 1939-48	1949 : 1949	Indicated : 1950
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:			Bushels	Thousand bushels		
Maine	305	450	450	56,252	67,050	58,500
N.Y., L.I.	257	230	355	15,805	12,420	18,105
N.Y., Up St.	136	240	260	15,881	18,240	17,940
Pa.	135	186	195	19,224	19,158	18,525
3 Eastern	211.9	305.9	327.7	107,161	116,868	113,070
Mich.	108	165	160	18,136	17,160	15,200
Wis.	95	170	195	12,894	13,600	14,625
Minn.	105	160	160	18,349	16,000	15,360
N.Dak.	125	170	170	18,665	18,530	18,530
S.Dak.	85	56	90	2,519	1,008	1,350
5 Central	107.5	161.3	166.8	70,564	66,298	65,065
Nebr.	154	170	180	10,731	8,840	9,000
Mont.	124	140	160	1,996	2,100	2,400
Idaho	239	240	280	36,548	34,560	41,160
Wyo.	167	170	185	2,204	1,870	1,942
Colo.	212	275	260	16,618	18,150	16,380
Utah	177	195	190	2,672	3,003	2,717
Nev.	196	190	200	518	342	360
Wash.	236	280	300	8,953	10,080	11,400
Oreg.	239	290	300	10,164	11,890	11,700
Calif. 1/	321	260	350	11,997	16,200	15,050
10 Western	219.7	250.6	265.9	102,401	107,035	112,109
TOTAL 18	172.0	237.8	250.9	280,126	290,201	290,244
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
N.H.	169	225	215	1,108	968	817
Vt.	142	185	185	1,479	1,128	944
Mass.	164	205	220	3,163	2,850	2,882
R.I.	206	200	240	1,231	1,160	1,224
Conn.	201	230	250	3,431	2,944	2,875
W.Va.	102	100	115	3,015	2,000	2,070
Ohio	119	165	170	8,174	6,270	6,630
Ind.	129	195	185	4,640	3,900	3,515
Ill.	88	100	105	2,214	1,000	945
Iowa	99	100	110	3,637	1,100	990
N.Mex.	80	82	80	279	246	160
TOT. 11 OTH. LATE	126.3	162.6	171.3	32,370	23,566	23,052
29 LATE STATES	166.1	229.8	242.6	312,497	313,767	313,296
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
N.J.	182	182	253	11,142	8,554	11,132
Del.	87	140	156	325	490	702
Md.	111	115	127	1,957	1,587	1,626
Va.	127	169	168	3,883	9,126	9,408
Ky.	89	91	99	3,616	2,730	2,673
Mo.	110	128	137	3,597	2,432	2,329
Kans.	94	96	107	1,920	1,114	1,284
Ariz.	222	295	355	1,072	1,268	1,704
TOTAL 8	130.6	149.0	173.3	32,512	27,301	30,858
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	161.9	220.3	234.2	345,009	341,068	344,154

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
AND	Average	Average
STATE	1949	1949
	1939-48	1939-48
	1950	1950
	Bushels	Thousand bushels
EARLY POTATO STATES:		
N.C.	114	129
S.C.	107	110
Ga.	68	72
Fla.	136	236
Tenn.	82	90
Ala.	92	104
Miss.	68	70
Ark.	82	80
La.	58	59
Okla.	68	74
Texas	89	97
Calif. 1/	346	455
TOTAL 12 EARLY	122.4	172.5
TOTAL U. S.	154.6	211.4
	152	176.9
	9,302	58,275
	7,869	60,894
	9,120	63,188
	1,908	1,908
	1,386	1,386
	5,500	5,500
	2,323	2,323
	3,990	3,990
	1,050	1,050
	1,863	1,863
	1,320	1,320
	808	808
	2,720	2,720
	31,200	31,200
	401,962	401,962
	407,342	407,342

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	
					1950	
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	140	150	165	2,176	2,400	2,805
Ind.	103	105	115	165	116	126
Ill.	86	90	95	258	180	190
Iowa	97	110	105	179	165	158
Mo.	94	95	105	735	570	630
Kans.	103	105	110	246	147	154
Del.	122	120	120	207	108	132
Md.	154	150	140	1,369	1,350	1,260
Va.	116	120	130	3,380	2,880	3,380
N.C.	107	113	115	7,403	5,876	6,210
S.C.	94	100	105	5,318	4,800	6,300
Ga.	78	90	85	6,723	6,030	5,950
Fla.	66	70	65	1,120	980	975
Ky.	82	83	30	1,248	913	800
Tenn.	95	105	105	3,280	2,205	2,205
Ala.	78	83	90	5,519	4,565	5,130
Miss.	89	95	102	5,271	3,990	4,692
Ark.	81	93	95	1,712	1,302	1,330
La.	87	98	97	8,615	8,330	9,700
Okla.	64	75	75	592	450	375
Texas	84	105	100	5,119	5,775	5,500
Calif.	106	110	110	1,151	1,100	1,320
U.S.	90.8	100.1	101.6	61,786	54,232	59,322

MILK PRODUCTION AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/						
State	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/		
and	August 1 av.	August 1,	August 1,	August 1,	August 1,	August 1,
Division:	1939-48	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	17.9	18.2	19.2	4.0	4.4	5.2
N.H.	17.4	16.7	17.9	3.8	4.4	4.3
Vt.	17.1	18.0	17.3	4.0	4.5	4.2
Mass.	19.1	19.1	19.3	5.4	5.7	4.8
Conn.	18.9	19.0	18.4	5.0	6.1	5.2
N.Y.	19.4	20.5	21.1	4.9	6.1	5.3
N.J.	21.0	22.1	21.4	7.0	7.6	6.7
Pa.	18.6	19.8	21.3	6.0	6.4	6.2
N. Atl.	19.01	20.03	20.55	5.2	5.9	5.4
Ohio	17.7	19.5	20.3	4.6	5.1	4.8
Ind.	17.2	19.7	18.9	4.2	4.5	4.2
Ill.	16.8	18.4	19.4	4.5	4.7	4.4
Mich.	19.7	21.9	22.1	3.7	4.0	4.5
Wis.	19.2	20.9	21.4	3.8	3.7	3.9
E. N. Cent.	18.58	20.43	20.79	4.1	4.2	4.3
Minn.	16.9	18.8	19.0	2.2	3.5	3.0
Iowa	17.0	18.3	19.3	3.7	4.7	3.7
Mo.	13.5	16.7	16.5	3.0	3.5	4.1
N. Dak.	16.5	17.4	19.1	2.3	2.9	1.9
S. Dak.	14.3	15.1	15.5	1.5	2.4	1.6
Nebr.	16.0	16.8	19.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Kans.	14.6	15.7	17.0	3.0	3.2	3.4
W. N. Cent.	15.64	17.24	18.07	2.8	3.6	3.2
Md.	17.0	17.7	19.0	5.2	5.5	5.5
Va.	14.7	16.7	16.7	3.8	3.5	3.7
W. Va.	15.0	16.2	15.8	3.4	2.6	2.5
N. C.	14.3	15.6	15.1	4.3	3.8	3.7
S. C.	11.9	12.8	13.4	3.1	3.2	4.0
Ga.	10.2	11.2	11.3	3.0	3.2	3.4
S. Atl.	13.71	14.38	15.00	3.7	3.5	3.7
Ky.	14.5	15.5	15.8	2.6	2.9	2.8
Tenn.	12.9	14.8	14.1	3.1	3.3	3.1
Ala.	9.8	11.0	10.7	2.7	3.4	3.1
Miss.	8.5	10.1	9.4	2.1	2.4	2.1
Ark.	10.1	11.1	10.5	2.2	2.0	2.0
Okla.	12.0	12.5	13.4	2.5	2.4	2.6
Tex.	9.6	9.7	9.9	3.5	3.1	2.9
S. Cent.	11.05	12.23	12.12	2.7	2.8	2.7
Mont.	18.7	18.4	19.7	1.7	2.2	2.1
Idaho	20.5	20.8	23.3	3.0	3.7	3.5
Wyo.	17.5	20.0	21.9	3.0	2.4	2.7
Colo.	17.2	17.7	18.5	3.3	4.0	4.6
Utah	19.4	21.6	22.1	3.7	2.8	3.3
Wash.	21.4	23.1	23.2	4.2	4.6	4.3
Oreg.	19.9	20.8	21.3	4.1	4.6	3.9
Calif.	20.6	21.5	21.6	4.9	5.0	4.1
West.	19.50	20.79	21.58	3.9	4.2	3.8
U.S.	16.04	17.59	18.04	3.61	3.98	3.79

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain; millfeeds and other concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

NUMBER OF MILK COWS ON FARMS, JUNE, 1939-48 AV., 1949 AND 1950 1/				
State	June	June	June	% of
and	1939-48 av.	1949	1950	1949
Division	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	1949
Me.	124	115	115	100
N.H.	68	61	61	100
Vt.	278	267	263	99
Mass.	132	121	120	99
R.I.	21	20	20	100
Conn.	116	109	107	98
N.Y.	1,334	1,346	1,346	100
N.J.	153	158	158	100
Pa.	919	966	956	99
N.Atl.	3,145	3,163	3,146	99.5
Ohio	1,035	1,016	1,010	99
Ind.	766	717	705	98
Ill.	1,075	945	926	98
Mich.	963	960	965	101
Wis.	2,327	2,300	2,300	100
E.N.Cent.	6,171	5,938	5,906	99.5
Minn.	1,633	1,396	1,365	98
Iowa	1,348	1,112	1,083	97
Mo.	956	918	924	101
N.Dak.	487	372	380	102
S.Dak.	439	333	334	100
Nebr.	584	462	456	99
Kans.	711	576	580	101
W.M.Cent.	6,158	5,162	5,122	99.1
Del.	35	35	35	100
Md.	207	227	231	102
Va.	423	454	465	102
W.Va.	224	215	217	101
N.C.	357	357	374	105
S.C.	162	156	159	102
Ga.	350	352	348	99
Fla.	115	135	135	100
S.Atl.	1,878	1,931	1,964	101.7
Ky.	566	578	574	99
Tenn.	583	588	600	102
Ala.	389	368	383	105
Miss.	497	454	461	102
Ark.	452	400	404	101
La.	285	258	264	102
Okla.	735	588	580	99
Tex.	1,341	1,144	1,165	102
S.Cent.	4,843	4,378	4,436	101.3
Mont.	146	117	114	97
Idaho	223	198	194	98
Wyo.	63	52	51	98
Colo.	217	189	186	98
N.Mex.	68	59	59	100
Ariz.	45	44	45	102
Utah	107	104	106	102
Nev.	18	17	17	100
Wash.	335	307	304	99
Oreg.	246	225	220	98
Calif.	767	814	832	102
West.	2,235	2,126	2,128	100.1
U.S.	24,435	22,705	22,702	100.0

1/ Based on analysis of reports for about 125,000 farms collected largely through cooperation with the Rural Mail Carriers. A more detailed report relative to the June estimates is available on request.

CROP REPORT

as of
August 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

August 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:	Eggs per	Total eggs produced				
and	hand during July	100 layers	During July	Jan.-July incl.			
Division:	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1950
	Thousands	Number	Millions				
Me.	1,376	2,073	1,457	1,655	27	34	235
N.H.	1,378	1,932	1,364	1,556	26	31	214
Vt.	721	804	1,686	1,817	12	15	92
Mass.	3,796	3,968	1,547	1,739	59	69	469
R.I.	415	444	1,562	1,705	6	8	50
Conn.	2,195	2,419	1,485	1,624	33	39	234
N.Y.	10,313	11,533	1,587	1,612	164	186	1,390
N.J.	7,480	8,233	1,538	1,575	115	130	970
Pa.	14,186	15,462	1,466	1,575	208	244	1,940
N.Atl.	42,860	46,934	1,517	1,611	650	756	5,644
Ohio	12,066	12,880	1,606	1,612	194	208	1,653
Ind.	10,880	11,026	1,528	1,572	166	173	1,466
Ill.	13,860	14,746	1,507	1,538	209	227	1,823
Mich.	7,480	8,170	1,569	1,624	117	133	1,017
Wis.	12,428	12,202	1,612	1,655	200	202	1,595
E.N.Cent.	56,714	59,024	1,562	1,598	886	943	7,554
Minn.	17,774	19,722	1,646	1,668	293	329	2,599
Iowa	20,774	22,902	1,593	1,631	331	374	2,892
Mo.	14,294	15,184	1,538	1,531	220	232	1,910
N.Dak.	3,114	3,163	1,550	1,609	43	51	362
S.Dak.	5,674	6,063	1,544	1,615	88	98	733
Nebr.	8,952	9,070	1,531	1,556	137	141	1,167
Kans.	9,958	10,440	1,510	1,531	150	160	1,291
W.N.Cent.	80,540	86,542	1,573	1,600	1,267	1,385	10,954
Del.	733	738	1,472	1,504	11	11	93
Md.	2,760	2,820	1,476	1,538	41	43	350
Va.	6,328	6,472	1,370	1,442	87	93	780
W.Va.	2,543	2,790	1,547	1,531	39	43	335
N.C.	6,562	6,644	1,252	1,271	82	84	707
S.C.	2,574	2,502	1,144	1,147	29	29	243
Ga.	4,790	4,876	1,159	1,100	56	54	456
Fla.	1,632	1,513	1,203	1,256	20	19	171
S.Atl.	27,277	28,355	1,305	1,326	365	376	3,135
Ky.	6,020	6,103	1,469	1,376	89	84	843
Tenn.	6,368	6,260	1,271	1,243	81	78	731
Ala.	4,702	4,906	1,184	1,135	56	56	432
Miss.	4,745	4,607	992	1,035	47	48	389
Ark.	4,513	4,692	1,190	1,215	54	57	428
La.	2,781	2,661	1,048	1,029	29	27	232
Okla.	6,702	7,072	1,370	1,364	92	96	820
Tex.	17,613	17,715	1,332	1,333	236	236	1,940
S.Cent.	53,437	54,021	1,279	1,262	684	682	5,815
Mont.	1,137	1,278	1,553	1,649	18	21	146
Idaho	1,274	1,437	1,556	1,600	20	24	175
Wyo.	546	533	1,680	1,702	9	9	65
Calif.	2,110	2,404	1,655	1,581	35	33	274
N.Mex.	675	694	1,500	1,283	10	9	80
Ariz.	426	421	1,265	1,333	5	6	51
Utah	2,330	2,330	1,596	1,550	37	36	274
Nev.	222	223	1,566	1,556	4	3	26
Wash.	3,558	3,747	1,640	1,711	59	64	463
Oreg.	2,144	2,193	1,631	1,624	35	36	300
Calif.	14,287	15,556	1,637	1,600	244	249	1,776
West.	29,365	30,871	1,621	1,603	476	495	3,650
U.S.	290,943	305,754	1,488	1,517	4,328	4,637	36,752

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
Washington 25, D. C.

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